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DEMOCRATS FIGURE CLOSELY ON FACTION SIDE OF PRESIDENCY

Gaynor Progressives and Wilson Conservatives Both Have Eye to 1912 in the Results This Fall.

WATCH EACH OTHER

Friends in New York Advise Mayor to Stand for the Governorship to Offset New Jersey Plan.

WASHINGTON—This is not a presidential year, but nevertheless the troubles of the Republican party in New York state are being followed with undisguised interest by politicians in all parts of the country; for it is generally conceded that there is a great deal of presidential politics involved, just as there nearly always has been when either Democrats or Republicans in that state have split into factions. This frequently recurring lack of political harmony within the state, sometimes in one party, sometimes in the other, has made New York doubtful, and in a very positive way a maker of presidents.

If the present situation is to be judged by the past, there is to be a split in the New York party this year which will give a Democratic governor, assuming

(Continued on Page Eleven, Column One.)

RISE AT ELBASSAN CAUSING INQUIRIES FROM BOSTON BOARD

Many inquiries are being received today at the Boston offices of the American board of commissioners for foreign missionaries concerning the reported uprising in the district of Elbassan, Albania, against the alleged oppressive measures of the Turks.

No further despatches have been received from Elbassan, where one of the two Albanian Congregational missions is located, it was said at the office today. Charles T. Erikson, who is at Elbassan with his family, in charge of the station, is expected to return as soon as this trouble has blown over.

The mission station at Elbassan is a new one, just beginning its work. The only other mission in that country is at Kortha, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy of Philadelphia, and comprises 100 pupils in its girls' and boys' schools. The whole trouble in Albania rises, it was said at the mission headquarters, from a desire on the part of the Albanians to preserve their own language and political integrity, and from the determination on the part of the Turks to permit no movement tending to the disintegration of their empire.

RAILROAD BOARD ASSIGNS HEARINGS IN COMING WEEK

Commissioners Will Consider Petitions for West End-Bowdoin Square Loop of the Cambridge Subway.

For next week the board of railroad commissioners has assigned the following hearings: Tuesday, 10:30—Joint board of railroad commissioners and transit commissioners, continued hearing on chapter 58 of the resolves of the present year, directing joint board to investigate the construction and use of subways in the city of Boston. It has particular reference to the petition of Edmund D. Codman and others for a West End-Bowdoin square loop of the Cambridge subway.

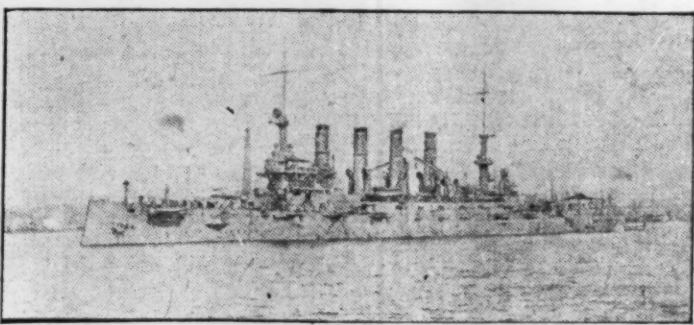
Wednesday, 10:30—Boston & Providence Interurban electric railroad, fixing of route through Hyde Park; Boston & Northern Street railway, location in Stoneham; Mayor Trout of Beverly, for more adequate protection at the grade crossings of the Boston & Maine; Point Shirley street railway, for authority to issue \$15,000 additional stock. Thursday, 10:30—Consolidation of Springfield & Eastern street railway with Springfield Street Railway Company.

PRINCES SEEK EDUCATION. WASHINGTON—Sent to this country by the Persian government to receive an American education, three little Persian princes have been enrolled as pupils in the Henry D. Cooke public school of this city. They are Serf Eddin Khan, aged 12; Mozaffer Eddin Khan, aged 15, and Mohamed Ameen Khan, aged 16.

SEEK CLEMENCY FOR CAPT. HAINS. NEW YORK—A plea for executive clemency in behalf of Capt. Peter C. Hains, Jr., has been filed with Governor Hughes by Gen. Peter C. Hains, father of the prisoner. The plea is based on both legal and sympathetic grounds.

Armored Cruiser Quits City

Special service vessel, which has been two days in Boston taking in supplies, left this afternoon for Portsmouth, N. H.



U. S. S. NORTH CAROLINA, WHILE AT CHARLESTOWN.

THE armored cruiser North Carolina, which has been in Boston for the last two days taking aboard coal and other supplies, weighed anchor and left the Charlestown navy yard this afternoon, and it is understood her destination is the Portsmouth navy yard. The submarine boat Salmon left the yard during the forenoon.

AMERICAN WEYMANN WILL NOT CONTEST IN TRANS-ALPINE FLIGHT

DOMO D' OSSOLA, Italy.—Henry Weymann, the American who tried four times to clear the Simplon pass in his biplane, announced today that he would make no more attempts to fly over the Alps, leaving the glory of that feat uncontested with George Chavez.

In the local hospital, where Senor Chavez is recovering from his injuries, he tried today to give an account of his experiences.

"When I arrived over Simplon pass," Senor Chavez said, "I encountered a tremendous wind, which made it necessary to alter my course and steer toward Gondo gorge. I didn't get much relief, however, for the wind continued erratic and still blew a gale.

"It was hard to control the machine. It swerved and leaped madly and at one time I came near the vertical side of the mountain. What made the manipulation of my monoplane particularly difficult was that I was partially benumbed by cold.

"When I reached the Domo d' Ossola valley I saw the Duray signal, indicating a suitable spot to alight. I wanted to come down and fill the petrol tank. I shut off the engine and began planing down. What caused the machine to collapse I don't know."

Steps are now under way to mark the spots where Senor Chavez started and ended his trans-Alpine flight with suitable monuments, the money for which will be furnished by the Italian Aviation Society, for whose prize of \$20,000 for a flight from Brieg to Milan Senor Chavez was striving. The society will also make Senor Chavez a handsome money gift, probably \$10,000.

Owing to the destruction of the barograph in Senor Chavez's machine, it is impossible to determine whether he exceeded his own height record in his flight over the Alps, 8409 feet.

The report that Pailletti, a French flier, has also crossed the Alps in an aeroplane was due to the fact that he arrived at Stresa by rail from Brieg and as every one knew that he was contemplating a flight over the pass it was assumed that he made the journey by aeroplane.

ROBERT LUCE CHIDES MR. HAMLIN, ALLEGING HE'S DODGING TARIFF

Robert Luce of Somerville, who was chairman of the cost of living commission last April by Dwight P. Thomas of the Revere sugar refinery. He read figures showing that in 1900 the average daily price of 96 test sugar, raw sugar, was 4560; the average price of refined sugar for that year was 532, which leaves a margin of 0.754, practically three quarters of a cent. In 1909 the price of raws was 4.007, for refined 3765, margin 0.758. The average price of refined sugar for the last five years had been slightly less than for the five years preceding.

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MAYOR TO FAVOR ENLARGEMENT OF RESEARCH BOARD

Mr. Fitzgerald Would Add New Members to the Body and Divide Present Salary Among Them.

Mayor Fitzgerald is in favor of adding experts to the board of research who are familiar with municipal problems and are expert accountants, thus keeping in touch with the methods in all the departments of the city with a view to securing economy of administration. He favors the division among such experts of the salary of \$5000 now paid to the single member now forming the board, George A. O. Ernst.

The mayor also favors the formation of a new department called a department of recreation to supersede the bath department, and assume the direction of the features of play now under the control of the department. This plan cancels a previous proposition to unite the bath and park departments.

T. C. DAVIDSON HAS GOLF LEAD OF THREE FOR MORNING ROUND

MANCHESTER, Mass.—With a lead of 3 up for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final round of the Intercollegiate Golf Association championship tournament on the links of the Essex County Country Club, F. C. Davidson of Harvard meets R. E. Hunter of Yale this afternoon in the final 18 holes, and as the Crimson player showed the more consistent form this morning, there are many who favor him for the championship.

Davidson had the honor this morning. Both players made brilliant drives, but each sliced his second shot, and they halved the first hole in 58. The second was also halved in 58. The Yale player was the first to win a hole, taking the third in 4 to 5, by making a fine 75-yard approach which placed his ball within five yards of the cup.

The Harvard player evened the match at the fourth by taking it 4 to 3. The next was halved in 5. Hunter then took

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4.)

DENIES HEARING WITH MASTER.

Judge Pierce in the equity motion session denied the plea of Mrs. Lillian M. Glover, widow, for a hearing before a master of her complaint that certain property in Waltham belongs to her although it stands in her brother's name. The hearing will take place at the equity merit session.

BEVERLY CAUCUSES LIST.

BEVERLY, Mass.—The registration for the caucuses is 3576, the largest for years.

NEW HAVEN RUSHING ABOLITION OF GRADE CROSSINGS ON LINE

South Shore, Plymouth and Provincetown Tracks Are Being Changed Rapidly as to Level.

CONCRETE TOWERS STANDS ON RECORD

Steel Girders for Bridges at Freeport and Mill Streets Ready to Be Placed to Support Street.

Elimination of the grade crossings on the main line of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad to the South Shore, Plymouth and Provincetown, between Savin Hill and Neponset stations through Harrison Square station and from the latter point along the Milton branch as far as Geneva avenue, is progressing rapidly.

The trains now running on the original level, although in some places on a roadbed several feet to the right or left of the original center line will be making time on the new grade, which in one section is 18 feet above the present level, before January, it is hoped.

A most substantial, heavy timbered, wooden trestle has been built along the eastern side of the roadbed on the main line and the branch at a cost estimated in the neighborhood of \$35,000, and it will all be permanently buried when the final filling in takes place. A tie wall put up in cold house fashion will be completed on the track side of the trestle work to keep the filling in place while the two tracks now in use are being brought up to the proper level.

A reinforced concrete tower with a red tile roof has been constructed just beyond the Savin Hill station on the main line on the inward-bound side. The New

(Continued on Page Eleven, Column Three.)

INTERVIEW STIRS VARYING OPINIONS IN COTTON TRADE

New Bedford Mill Man Charges Manufacturing and Sales Combine With Manipulating Tariff.

Different opinions were given today regarding the reported statement of Walter H. Langshaw of New Bedford against certain cotton mill owners, members of the Arkwright Club and the Cotton Manufacturers Association, in which he is credited as charging them with boosting the cotton schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act.

William Whitman of William Whitman & Company, one of the leading cotton mill operators of New England this afternoon said when asked his opinion on Mr. Langshaw's statement that he wished to enter into no controversy in the matter, but that he did not really believe any of the story.

An officer of the American Cotton Yarn Exchange holds an opposite opinion, and says that Mr. Langshaw is probably one of the best informed men on cotton matters to be found in New England. He said he knew of his own knowledge that the New England manufacturer had gone very deeply into the subject of cotton schedules and that he was fully qualified to make authoritative statements.

The exchange official said further that he knew Mr. Langshaw would make no statement the truth of which he was not fully convinced.

FIRE IN CITY'S SOFT COAL.

Fire in Boston city hospital coal pocket on the east side of Albany street gave firemen a hard job today. The pocket held 1000 tons of soft coal, the winter supply of the institution. Spontaneous combustion caused the fire, it is said.

CANDIDATE DISDAINS BACKING OF PARTY'S STATE COMMITTEE

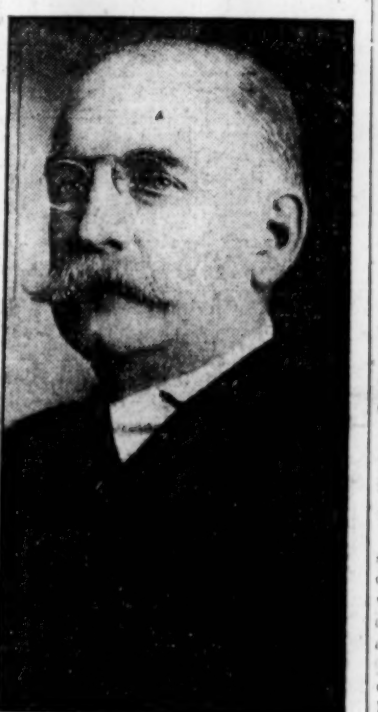
William B. Willcutt Is Seeking the Tenth District Republican Nomination Independently.

STANDS ON RECORD

Mr. Galvin, Last Year's Candidate, Seeks Renomination and Indorses the Taft Administration.

Former Representative William B. Willcutt of Dorchester today makes public the political principles on which he will contest for the Republican nomination for Congress in the tenth district against J. Mitchell Galvin, who has been in the field for the nomination for some time and who is understood to have the backing of the Republican state organization.

Mr. Galvin, who was last year's Republican nominee in the tenth district, coming within four votes of winning, and is a candidate for the nomination this year, when told of the announcement



J. MITCHELL GALVIN. Last year's Republican candidate for Congress in the tenth district, seeks a renomination.

of Mr. Willcutt, gave out the following statement:

"If I am honored with a nomination in the tenth district, I will clearly define my position on all public questions on the stump.

"For the present, all that I have to say is that I am in full accord and sympathy with the administration of President Taft. I believe that his idea of a commission of experts to consider questions arising on the tariff is the only proper solution of the matter. It has got to the point where such questions should be looked into on a scientific basis. Whatever conclusions are arrived at should be sent through the President to Congress and only such items considered as the commission recommends.

"I do not believe in and I am not in favor of a general revision of the tariff, as I think such action would unsettle business, and be an injury to the prosperity of the country at the present time.

Mr. Willcutt today said that he is running independent of the state organization as he believes that the time has come when the voters are to have more to say in the choice of their candidates and because he believes independent progressive Republican candidates have an unusual opportunity of success this year.

He said that he is confident that the Republican voters of the tenth district will not necessarily follow the wishes of the political leaders who are backing Mr. Galvin for the nomination and that he has an equal chance with Mr. Galvin of being the choice of the district for the Republican nomination.

In speaking of the policies which he would follow if elected to Congress, Mr. Willcutt said: "I believe in, and if sent to Washington from the tenth district would do my utmost to secure, an effective regulation of railroads, based upon information which will include physical valuation; legislative control over all combinations which control the necessities of life or deal in them on an extensive scale; a graduated income and inheritance tax; direct primaries for United States senators; an expert tariff

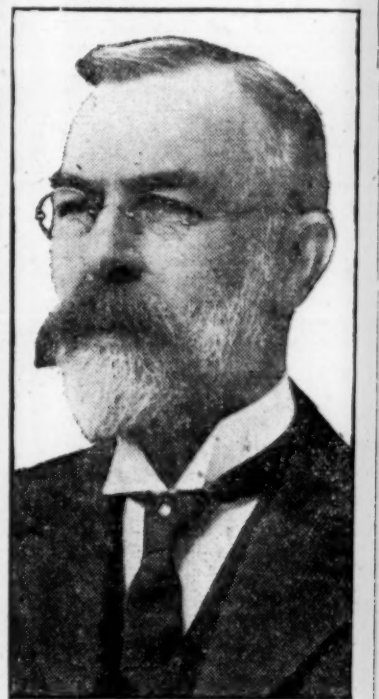
(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

BRINGS PART OF CANOPIC CREW.

The steamer Romanic, due at 9 a. m. Sunday, is stated to be bringing here some of the crew of the White Star liner Canopic. They are said to have been transferred to the Romanic at Ponta Delgada in the Azores.

WESTERN SHOE CONCERNS CREDITED WITH HASTENING \$10,000,000 PLANT MERGER

Head of Big Corporation Which Is Credited With Buying Up a Competitor



(Photo by Chickerling.) SIDNEY W. WINSLOW. President of the United Shoe Machinery Company, reported to have bought out big competing concern.

GRAHAME-WHITE FLIES IN FARMAN WITH MR. TAYLOR

Just before 2 o'clock this afternoon Claude Grahame-White went aloft in his Farman biplane carrying as a passenger Charles H. Taylor Jr., of the Boston Globe.

He circled the course twice, after which he took J. Howard Edwards who entertained him at his North Shore home last week, into the air for a similar flight.

At 2 o'clock there were several thousand people in the grand stand and crowds are flocking to the ground. The wind is rather strong, but otherwise conditions are not unfavorable and a good afternoon's performance is expected.

The nature of the program will be decided by the rate at which the wind is blowing it was announced this afternoon. There will be very few passengers taken up on account of the length of the events arranged. Mr. Grahame-White arrived at the field with his manager, Sydney McDonald, at 1 o'clock and went directly to the hangar to tune up his two machines.

Mr. McDonald stated that he had to official figures regarding the rate of the wind today but that at present he considered it rather strong for flying and had some little doubt as to whether all the feats would be performed.

BANKER WALSH PARDON SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Attorneys for John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker now serving a term in Leavenworth prison for lending money to his own concerns, filed at the department of justice today a petition urging President Taft to pardon the prisoner.

Letters from thousands of persons, bound in 25 volumes, were submitted in support of the petition, which is a printed pamphlet of 39 pages and signed by the prisoner's wife and two sons. After the documents have been examined at the pardon bureau they will be forwarded to the President. Walsh was sentenced Dec. 3, 1909, to a term of five years.

MAYOR URGES THE TRANSFER OF THREE CITY INSTITUTIONS

In Letter to Finance Commission Mr. Fitzgerald Advises the Taking Over by State of Suffolk Boys' and Boston Normal Schools and Mattapan Hospital.

Sweeping recommendations have been made to the finance commission by Mayor Fitzgerald in a letter to that body today, looking to the transfer to state control of the three of the city's most important institutions, namely, the Suffolk School for Boys on Revere island, the Mattapan special hospital department and the Boston normal school. This would effect a saving of more than \$1,000,000 a year for the city of Boston.

In a letter to John A. Sullivan, chairman of the commission, the mayor requests the commission seriously to consider the recommendation of the minority report of the trustees of the children institutions department relative to the transferring to the state the main-

UNITED MACHINERY OUTRIGHT PURCHASE THE LATEST REPORT

Deal Said to Be More Than Agreement, and to Involve Acquisition of Wonder Worker Stock at Par.

REFUSE 5 MILLION?

An Official Statement From Treasurer Coolidge Postponed Till Conclusion of Negotiations.

Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, to whom representatives of the press are referred by others of the company upon inquiry as to negotiations between that concern and Thomas G. Plant, when seen today at the company's office, 205 Lincoln street, relative to the assertion made Friday by another official of the company that a statement would be forthcoming, said that he was not yet in a position to make any announcement.

The affair was not yet settled, Mr. Coolidge said, and as soon as it was it would be made known to the public. He declared that he could not tell how soon a statement could be made, but intimated that it would not be given out today.

The Financial News this morning says: "We announced yesterday that the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and Thomas G. Plant had reached an understanding in regard to the controversy which has been waged between the two interests for the past several months which understanding was in the form of a 'gentlemen's agreement.'"

"We learn, however, on very good authority that the understanding is stronger than a 'gentlemen's agreement,' and that in effect the Shoe Machinery Corporation has actually bought the Plant establishment."

"The report is that this agreement will not appear on the surface, as the Wonder Worker machinery plant will be operated as an independent concern as it is at present, and will offer its machines for sale just as if it were controlled by Mr. Plant."

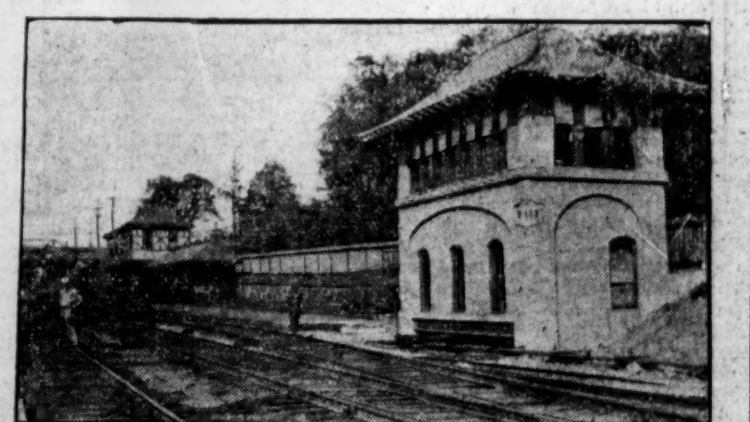
"We are told by interests close to Mr. Plant that he obtained his asking price, which was \$10,000,000, and that he would not settle the dispute on any other terms. This figure may seem rather high, but the belief is that the Shoe Machinery Corporation agreed to it."

"It is also said that the United Shoe Machinery Corporation's first offer to Mr. Plant was \$5,000,000, but he would not recede from his asking figure, holding to the original price of par, \$100 per share, which made a total of \$10,000,000, at which figure his company was recently capitalized."

"While it is also true that the United Shoe Machinery Corporation refused for some time to enter into negotiations with Mr. Plant, the arrival of large St. Louis shoe manufacturers in Boston with the object of buying the Wonder Worker establishment put a different color on the situation and not only hastened negotiations between Mr. Plant and the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, but also hastened the settlement."

"The entrance of H. B. Endicott on the United Shoe Machinery board was of course the first step towards the settlement of the dispute, and it is very probable that the agreement was reached early in the week. In view of the nature of the settlement, it is very doubtful if any official announcement will be made in regard to the price."

One of the Grade Crossing Changes



ELIMINATING HARRISON SQUARE GRADES. Tower U438, just beyond Savin Hill station on the New Haven main line, first of its kind in this vicinity.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

MR. REDMOND DECLARES HOME RULE PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

Mr. O'Brien Would Refer Differences to Jury, President of Which Should Be Bourke Cockran—Calls Redmond Talk "Stage Thunder."

(Special to The Monitor.)
DUBLIN—The struggle between the official Irish party under Mr. Redmond and the All-Ireland League under Mr. O'Brien, has developed into an almost weekly exchange of criticism. This week Mr. Redmond speaking to a great demonstration in Limerick declared that the prospects of home rule for Ireland were never better than at the present moment. Mr. Healy, he declared, was afraid that the party was going to accept from the Liberals something in the shape of a new councils bill, but he would tell Mr. Healy, in order to relieve his mind, that as far as the Nationalist party was concerned, the theory of devolution had been thrown aside forever. A Nationalist party stood for and would accept nothing less than an absolute home rule.

Almost simultaneously Mr. O'Brien speaking at Kilmallock referred to the state of terror into which the official party had been cast by his offer to refer the differences between himself and Mr. Dillon to a jury of honor. He would, he declared, now go further than that. He would propose that the president of this jury should be the Hon. Bourke Cockran, the most distinguished Irish-American living and one of Mr. Dillon's oldest friends. As for Mr. Redmond's threat to hurl the government from power, if they halted in their promise of home rule to Ireland, he declared that it is simply stage thunder. If the two parties came to an agreement at the conference, they would simply laugh at Mr. Redmond's threats. Whereas if Mr. Redmond could persuade Mr. Asquith to

break up the conference, the Irish party and the Liberal party would walk hand-in-hand to destruction at the next general election. If only, he said, the religious parties in Ireland would bury the hatchet, all that would remain to be done would be for them to draw up a project of self-government on the basis of the land conference report, and they would have not only a united Ireland but a united England and Scotland hailing with relief a national and imperial settlement which would bring to a happy conclusion the struggle which for eight centuries had distracted Ireland.

Perhaps the most astonishing part of Mr. O'Brien's meeting was the speech of Captain Shawe-Taylor. The speaker drew the attention of the meeting to the growing change in Irish politics which enabled him, a Protestant landlord, to stand on the same platform as Mr. O'Brien in the streets of Kilmallock. More surprising still was the incident of the speech in which he called upon those present to remember the part that the Irish had played in the history of the United Kingdom. In innumerable crises of her history England had depended upon Irishmen to help her. A Limerick man held India, a Waterford man restored the prestige of British arms in South Africa; even in the struggle with Napoleon there was a man from Meath who defeated Napoleon after he had trampled on all Europe. A little while ago an excited mob farther north amused itself by tearing down the Union Jack, but Captain Shawe's audience was cheering and shouting unanimously at the mention of these things as it surged around the platform at Kilmallock.

CHINESE CALLED IN CONFERENCE AT CAPITAL CITY

(Special to The Monitor.)
PEKING—It does not always follow that because a conference of ministers, or those in authority, is held to discuss any given problem, any definite action will follow in the immediate future, or even at all. In the present condition of affairs in China, however, it is interesting to note that the viceroys and governors have been summoned to Peking for a special conference when such questions as the Senate, the proposed new currency, affairs in Tibet and last but not least the question of cutting off queues will be discussed. As the result of the deliberations of the viceroys and governors, it is expected that more than one change will be made in the appointment of various officials.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Round-Up." "The Belles of Hallowell."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Arcadians."
COLONIAL—"The Arcadians."
GLOBE—"The Arcadians."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Polly of the Circus."
HOLLIS—"Love Among the Lions."
B. F. KEITH'S—"The Arcadians."
MAJESTIC—"A Gentleman From Mississippi."
PARK—"The Climax."
SHUBERT—"The Mikado."
THEATRE—"The Fortune Hunter."

NEW YORK.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—"Seven Days."
BLISS—"Welcome to Our City."
CASINO—"He Came From Milwaukee."
CITY—"The Third Degree."
CITICORP—"The Commuters."
EMPIRE—"Smile."
GAITY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
GARRICK—"Anti-Matrimony."
GLOBE—"The Echo."
HACKETT—"Mother."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—"Vaudeville."
HYPHOCORNE—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"The Deserter."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Our Miss Gibbs."
LIBERTY—"The Country Boy."
LYCEUM—"Decorating Clementine."
LYRIC—"Madame X."
MANHATTAN—"Hans, the Flute Player."
MAXINE ELLIOT—"Madame Sherry."
NEW YORK—"The Arcadians."
REPUBLIC—"Is Matrimony a Failure?"
WALLACK'S—"Alias Jimmy Valentine."
WEST END—"Mary Jane's Pa."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Girl of My Dreams."
CORT—"Jumping Jupiter."
GARRICK—"Mme. Nazimova in repertoire."
ILLINOIS—"The Dollar Princess."
MEYER'S—"George Evans Minstrels."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
PRINCESS—"The Marriage of a Star."
STUDEBAKER—"The Slim Princess."

ARBITRATION WILL END PRESENT LABOR TROUBLE IN ENGLAND

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The unrest in the labor centers all over the kingdom, which has been so marked during the last week, has not ended as was at one time feared, in a sort of miniature general strike, but in an attempt which will no doubt prove successful, to come to an arrangement by arbitration. The Boilermakers' Union, only a fraction of the membership of which voted when the ballot was taken as to whether the executive should be endowed with plenary powers to negotiate with the federated shipyards, has now taken the wiser step of opening negotiations with the federation on behalf of the whole of the shipbuilding unions. Simultaneously the men of the Great Northern railway, one of the greatest railway systems in the country, have declared for arbitration in preference to a strike, while finally there seems to be very little disposition on either side to push the dispute in the cotton trade in Lancashire to an extremity. No doubt sensational statements with regard to all these disputes have been promulgated in every direction, but there is in reality nothing whatever at present to justify these in any way. The leaders of the men who are at present gathered together in Sheffield for the annual trades union congress deny that there is any crisis or probability of a crisis at the present moment and the probability is that all matters at present in dispute will be settled amicably.

FINNISH DIET DEFIES RUSSIA

HELSINGFORS—M. Svinhufvud at Friday's session of the Finnish Diet declined to submit the imperial bills relating to the rights of Russian subjects in Finland to a tax in lieu of personal military service. This may mean the dissolution of the Diet at an early date. The action was decided upon at a conference of the Finnish leaders.

LAURIER RALLY DATE FIXED.
MONTREAL—Oct. 6 has been agreed upon as the date for the Liberal rally of Montreal, at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier will deliver his first speech in the east since his western tour.

Queen's Own Canadian Rifles Inspected by King

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
BALMORAL—Colonel Sir H. Pellatt and the detachment of the Queen's Own Canadian Rifles were received and inspected by his majesty the King at Balmoral castle, in accordance with the arrangements already announced. At the conclusion of the inspection of the detachment the King spoke as follows:

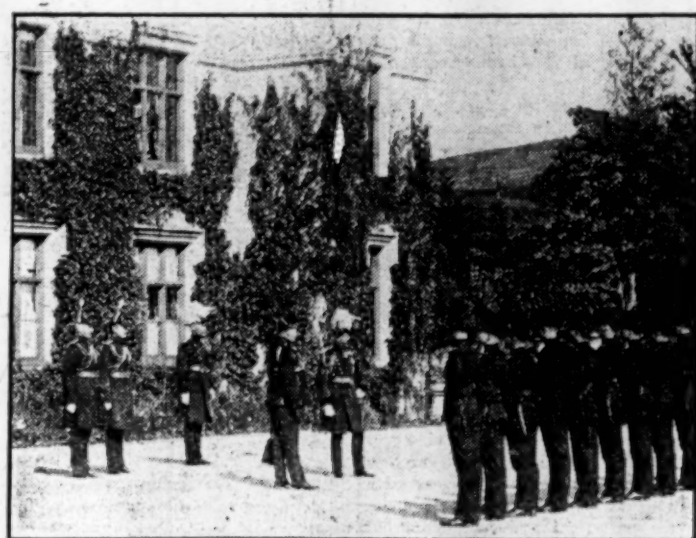
Sir Henry Pellatt, it gives me great pleasure to receive you and this detachment from your regiment in my Highland home here today, as I was unable to see the whole regiment on parade. I deputized the Duke of Connaught to inspect you, and he told me how pleased he was with your smart appearance. I am very glad that the Queen's Own Canadian Rifles should have been the first regiment to cross the seas to take part in the home maneuvers in the mother country. I trust your good example will be followed by many regiments from the other dominions in the future. I hope you will spend a very pleasant time in England and enjoy your visit to London, and on your return to Canada you will take back with you the happiest recollections of the old country.

Sir Henry Pellatt then replied in the following words: "Your majesty, on behalf of the Queen's Own Rifles in Canada, I beg to thank you, sir, for this most gracious reception of a detachment of the regiment which I have the honor to command. If any success has attended us during our visit to the mother country, much of it has been inspired by the most kind telegram of welcome which you, sir, as King, were good enough to send. This day will be a red letter one in the annals of the regiment, and we as Canadians humbly hope and believe that our visit will serve to strengthen those links which bind us to the empire. May we add, sir, an expression of our deep and abiding loyalty to your majesty and to the gracious Queen."

At the conclusion of the parade his majesty conferred upon Col. Sir Henry Pellatt and Lieut.-Col. P. Mason the Royal Victorian Order (third class) and on Maj. R. Renfrie and Captain Higginbotham the fourth class of the same order, the silver medal of the order being presented to Color-Sergeant Macdonald, the senior non-commissioned officer.

An interesting incident in connection with the visit of the detachment to Balmoral was the arrival of Lord Kitchener just before the departure of the men. Lord Kitchener was accompanied by Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, and both these distinguished officers conversed with the Canadian officers.

The Queen and Princess Mary of Wales, as well as Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, who was at



(Photo published by permission of E. Brooks.)
KING GEORGE V. AT BALMORAL.
Inspecting a detachment of the Queen's own Canadian Rifles.

Balmoral as minister in attendance on the King, were present during the inspection of the detachment by his majesty. Before returning to London, the detachment were driven round a portion of the neighboring country after they had been conducted over the castle and the

BRITISH EXHIBIT AT BRUSSELS FAIR ECLIPSES FIRST

(Special to The Monitor.)
BRUSSELS—The new British section of the Brussels exhibition is now complete. With surprising determination and celerity the English exhibitors have made good their loss, and have even demanded in every case larger space than had been allotted to them before. It is said that the new section will entirely eclipse the old, and that the committee have had exceptional difficulty in meeting the demands made upon them for space. The readiness with which English exhibitors have come to the assistance of Belgium, in determining to save the exhibition from the disaster threatened to it, has strengthened the exceptionally good feeling which exists between the two countries, and the opening of the great exhibition will be the occasion for a great expression of good feeling between them.

NEW SECTION OF TRANSISTHMIAN HIGHWAY OPENED

CULEBRA, Canal Zone—A section 18,302 feet in length, from Paraiso to Empire, of the transisthmian highway, has been finished and opened to traffic. This thoroughfare has a metalled surface 12 feet in width and a width of 18 feet on the sub-grade. The finished section runs along the east side of Culebra cut from the suspension bridge at Empire to a point opposite Culebra, where it turns eastward in order to run back of Gold Hill into Paraiso.

With the completion of the Paraiso-Corral link, work on which has been resumed, there will be a wagon road from Panama to Gorgona, or nearly half way across the isthmus.

PENSIONS IN FRANCE.
PARIS—Mr. Cochery, minister of finance, will shortly submit his proposals for raising the 40,000,000 francs required for the application of the old age pension scheme during half of the year 1911.

"Bloated Armaments Are Disgrace to Civilization"

Chancellor Lloyd-George makes this statement in interview given Mr. Stead, an advance copy of which follows.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—Mr. Stead is perhaps the mightiest of interviewers. Probably not even Mr. Blowitz himself has seen greater triumphs. The King of Italy and the Czar of all the Russias are amongst the most notable of his victims, and now he has added, in the shape of a conversation with the present chancellor, one of the most remarkable of all his successes. For an advance copy of this interview we are indebted to Mr. Stead.

The remarkable fact about this interview is that Mr. Lloyd George is found actually admitting the possible necessity of a naval loan to be spent on "wasteful, ruinous, suicidal competition in armaments. In the grammar of ruin," he declared, "there are three degrees: Positive, protection; comparative, armaments; superlative, war. Why are armaments excused? Because tariff war, which is almost universal outside Britain, may lead to war of the other kind. Nations make war for markets, desiring to close these markets to their rivals. Every protectionist in our country assumes that every foreigner is in trade not a customer to be sought, but an enemy to be fenced off. Hence a mood of mind is produced in which war seems natural and inevitable, and hence also these bloated armaments which are the curse and disgrace of our civilization."

He admitted that he spoke bitterly, but, he declared, he felt bitterly. As chancellor of the exchequer he had had to raise £25,000,000 extra taxation,

every penny of which was needed for social reform and yet only half of which could be spent on social reform, the other half having to be spent on armaments. He did not, however, for one moment doubt that the naval expenditure was necessary; if he had thought otherwise he would have been on party to raising it. What he did object to was that the expenditure was artificial. "We cannot," he continued, "disarm in the midst of an armed camp. Any remedy must be international, and we are not merely willing but eagerly anxious for an international arrangement by which we could arrest this headlong race to destruction. But when we have piped to other nations they would not dance to our music. Nay, they have even misconstrued our invitation to cover an insidious design to balk their legitimate desires for self-protection, or as an intimation that the pace was getting too hot for us, and that they had only to keep on to see us drop out of the race. This naturally makes us chary of making new overtures for any international agreement on the subject of armaments. And until such an arrangement is arrived at we have no option but to go on sadly but with an unflinching resolution to maintain the comparative preponderance of naval strength which for a hundred years has been recognized by friends and foes alike as the irreducible minimum of our national security."

"It is a game of beggar-my-neighbor, at which, if people were wise, their governments would not play."

"In beggar-my-neighbor it is a question as to which player is first played out. Our naval supremacy, living as we do, from day to day on food brought from overseas, and with no conscript army of millions to defend our country, is a matter of life and death. We do not argue about it. We maintain it and must go on maintaining it, against all challenges, even if it comes to the spending of our last penny. But those who delude themselves into imagining that we are nearer our last penny than our protectionist neighbors should not forget that so far we have at least paid our way without having to borrow money with which to build ships—which is more than some of them can say. And although he who goes abhorring goes as sorrowing, and we shall keep on paying our way from day to day out of revenue, nevertheless if the beggar-my-neighbor game is to be played out to the bitter end we have still the untouched reserve of a naval loan available to fall back upon—a resource of which our competitors have long ago had to avail themselves. No; whatever croakers may say, we are not going to hoist the white flag of surrender over the citadel of free trade; nor are we going, from lack of peace, to risk the absolute immunity from invasion which is one of our most priceless national assets. We are open for a deal; we are anxious for a deal. But no matter how heavily we may be pressed we shall never be driven to surrender a position which, our rivals themselves being judges, is essential for our continued existence as an independent state. The basis of any such deal must of necessity be the maintenance of that immunity. That we cannot risk in any arrangement. Such proposals lead not to peace but to war."

OPEN AIR SCHOOLS STARTED IN PARIS BY SIGNOR DIAMANDI

(Special to The Monitor.)
PARIS—The newest thing in the way of education in France is the open-air school which has recently been started in Paris by Sig. Diamandi, an Italian philanthropist. The headquarters are at 41 rue des Marguettes, near the Bois de Vincennes, and there are already 60 children of each sex on the school list. In summer the school meets in a large tent pitched in a field, and natural history and botany form an important addition to the ordinary class subjects. Drawing from life, manual training, gardening and farming are also included in the curriculum. In winter the school is held within doors, but frequent excursions are made out to the country to visit agricultural enterprises and manufacturing.

Swedish exercises and outdoor games are also much indulged in. One hundred and twenty children can be received as boarders at the inclusive price of \$10 to \$15 per month for education, room and board. The whole idea is an entirely new one in France and is likely to develop in such a way as to supply a long felt want in the direction of a new system of education.

SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS IN BREAK

BOGOTA, Columbia—There has been a rupture between Colombia and Venezuela. Thursday the Venezuelan government telegraphed the Venezuelan legation to leave Bogota and await instructions at Panama. The nature of the complications is not known here. Up to Thursday evening the foreign office had received no explanation of the matter nor had the Venezuelan legation any information which would throw light on the situation.

PORTUGUESE KING GIVES OUT POLICY

LISBON—King Manuel in opening the Cortes announced that it was the firm intention of the government to carry out the Liberal program by proposing a law to regulate the status of religious orders in Portugal, as well as other financial and social reforms. The members of the opposition were not present. The opinion prevails that the cabinet is not strong enough to face the Cortes, which in consequence will be adjourned until the new year.

BLUE GUM WOOD TO MAKE PAPER

(Special to The Monitor.)
HOBART, Tasmania—The idea originated some time ago of trying the experiment of making paper from blue gum wood. Reports have already been received to the effect that the experiments gave satisfactory results, and samples of the paper have now been received. The result has been so satisfactory that it has been decided to start mills for the manufacture of the paper in the state.

LARGE PULP AREA IN CANADA

OTTAWA—Earl Grey's party in their trip to the north saw what is thought to be the biggest pulp wood area in the world. L. S. Amery of the London Times staff says the pulp wood area is over 200 miles square and contains enough pulp wood to supply the newspapers of the world for a couple of centuries.

SALVAGE AGREEMENT SIGNED

BRUSSELS—At Friday's session of the international marine conference an international agreement governing the matters of salvage and collision at sea was signed.

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C. G. EULER U. S. Agent for Antioch, France, 18 Platt Street, New York.

The Monitor ON SATURDAY

Is Now Running
Two Pages for The Boys and Girls
In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees
comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

A Trip Around the World
in Pictures and Sketches along an interesting Route in another continuous feature. You can join the party now and get much profit in a geographical way.

Junior Philatelist
A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest
is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic of unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Visiting Cards Ward's
Latest and Correct Styles
67-69 Franklin St., Boston.

Leading Events in Athletic World

TWO WESTERN AND TWO EASTERN NINES VICTORS IN NATIONAL

Cincinnati Beats Boston, St. Louis Defeats Brooklyn, and New York Wins From Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA WINS

| NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING. | Win. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---------------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| Chicago | 9 | 14 | .609 |
| Pittsburgh | 8 | 15 | .545 |
| New York | 8 | 16 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 17 | .441 |
| Cincinnati | 7 | 18 | .438 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 19 | .400 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 20 | .357 |
| Boston | 4 | 21 | .323 |

Games Friday.
Cincinnati at Boston.
New York at Chicago.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Games Today.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Two western and two eastern clubs won their games in the National league Friday, Cincinnati beating Boston 8 to 2 and St. Louis defeating Brooklyn 6 to 2 for the former, while New York won from Chicago 6 to 4 and Philadelphia from Pittsburgh 2 to 1 for the latter section.

CINCINNATI WINS IN FIRST.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-8 11 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 8 2
Batteries: Beebe and Clarke; Frook, Tyler and Rariden. Umpires, Rigler and Emslie.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4-6 2 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-2 3 1
Batteries: Alberts, Harmon and Brennan; Burke and Bergen. Umpires, O'Day and Brennan.

NEW YORK WINS FROM CHICAGO.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-6 2 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 11 0
Batteries: Crandall, Myers and Shill; Cole, McIntyre, Weaver and Kling. Umpires, Klem and Kane.

PHILADELPHIA WINS, 2 TO 1.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 4 0
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-4 1 1
Batteries: Moren, Gilrard and Doolin; Ferry and Gibson. Umpires, Eason and Johnston.

ANOTHER CORNELL SCRIMMAGE.

ITHACA, N. Y. — Another 35-minute scrimmage was held at Percy field Friday afternoon and neither team scored. Robb and Bates, the varsity halfbacks, were transferred to the second team and their splendid defensive work was enough to keep the varsity from crossing the line. Bates made a couple of long gains behind good interference. On the other hand Simson, Nichols and Edgar, the varsity backs, plugged through for quite a few gains, and both teams played hard football. Frank O'Rourke played right tackle on the scrubs, his first appearance this year.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|-------------|------|-------|-----------|
| Rochester | .91 | 59 | .607 |
| Newark | .86 | 66 | .566 |
| Baltimore | .82 | 69 | .543 |
| Toronto | .80 | 72 | .526 |
| Montreal | .69 | 78 | .469 |
| Buffalo | .68 | 81 | .456 |
| Jersey City | .65 | 87 | .428 |
| Providence | .61 | 90 | .404 |

Friday's Games.
Baltimore at Newark.
Jersey City at New York.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Providence at Jersey City.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee 10, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 4, Louisville 1.

Boston American Averages.

| | G. | A. B. | R. | H. | SH. | SB. |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| Mahoney, p..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Speaker, c..... | 126 | 485 | 81 | 166 | 7 | 32 |
| Madden, p..... | 10 | 22 | 3 | 7 | 1 | |
| Lewis, i..... | 135 | 475 | 56 | 142 | 24 | 7 |
| Karger, p..... | 28 | 64 | 11 | 19 | 4 | |
| Gardner, 2b..... | 97 | 353 | 60 | 101 | 12 | 6 |
| Wagner, ss..... | 131 | 405 | 59 | 129 | 19 | 10 |
| Strahl, 1b..... | 131 | 402 | 63 | 131 | 17 | 22 |
| Wood, p..... | 30 | 57 | 9 | 15 | 2 | |
| Hooper, i..... | 137 | 500 | 74 | 128 | 31 | 35 |
| Moestman, p..... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| Engle, utility..... | 91 | 318 | 52 | 85 | 10 | 7 |
| Carroll, c..... | 104 | 318 | 38 | 73 | 6 | 9 |
| Purcell, 3b..... | 34 | 118 | 11 | 27 | 8 | |
| Hall, p..... | 41 | 71 | 4 | 16 | 5 | |
| Kleinow, c..... | 46 | 132 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 2 |
| Bradley, 1b..... | 24 | 58 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 6 |
| Collins, p..... | 20 | 67 | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| Cicotte, p..... | 44 | 81 | 9 | 12 | 4 | |
| F. Smith, p..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| C. Smith, p..... | 24 | 41 | 1 | 5 | 10 | |
| Hunt, p..... | 5 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| Totals..... | 137 | 4146 | 551 | 1098 | 170 | 146 |

Boston National Averages.

| | G. | A. | R. | H. | SH. | SB. | 2B. | 3B. | HR. | P.C. | P.O. | A. | E. | P.C. |
|-------------------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|------|-----|------|
| Tyler, p. | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 10 | 1 | 1 | .909 |
| Good, c. | 26 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 10 | 1 | 9 | .909 |
| Graham, c. | 104 | 281 | 37 | 82 | 6 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 291 | 322 | 126 | 18 | .944 |
| Miller, i. | 117 | 428 | 36 | 123 | 16 | 10 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 287 | 188 | 9 | 10 | .951 |
| Beck, c. | 139 | 506 | 45 | 139 | 8 | 9 | 26 | 8 | 10 | 274 | 332 | 28 | 11 | .971 |
| Sweeney, utility. | 138 | 455 | 26 | 117 | 16 | 19 | 19 | 3 | 5 | 257 | 411 | 321 | 63 | .920 |
| Herzog, 3b. | 107 | 379 | 51 | 95 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 250 | 167 | 216 | 30 | .915 |
| Sharpe, 1b. | 112 | 428 | 30 | 104 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 243 | 1103 | 80 | 15 | .986 |
| Shen, 2b. | 135 | 477 | 43 | 115 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 241 | 358 | 439 | 43 | .948 |
| Collins, i. | 138 | 518 | 57 | 123 | 17 | 28 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 237 | 300 | 21 | 8 | .976 |
| Hariden, c. | 34 | 84 | 8 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 237 | 117 | 50 | 6 | .963 |
| Ferguson, p. | 22 | 30 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 233 | 5 | 24 | 3 | .966 |
| Frook, p. | 30 | 78 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 192 | 8 | 65 | 1 | .983 |
| Getz, utility. | 45 | 121 | 10 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 181 | 48 | 57 | 6 | .945 |
| Burke, p. | 15 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 176 | 4 | 9 | 1 | .928 |
| Matters, c. | 40 | 90 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 155 | 13 | 93 | 4 | .963 |
| Kellers, i. | 6 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 150 | 10 | 0 | 0 | .900 |
| Brown, p. | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 9 | 67 | 9 | .900 |
| Parsons, c. | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .900 |
| Curtis, p. | 39 | 76 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 131 | 9 | 85 | 5 | .951 |
| Evans, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .900 |
| Totals | 139 | 4114 | 371 | 1018 | 146 | 111 | 139 | 36 | 27 | 247 | 3389 | 1706 | 234 | .958 |

HARVARD HOLDS SCRIMMAGE WORK

Squad Is Fast Rounding Into Shape for Opening Game of Season With Bates on Wednesday.

The Harvard varsity football squad closes its first full week of practice on Soldier's field today and some hard scrimmage is down on the card in anticipation of the opening game of the year with Bates next Wednesday. Now that the two tentative eleven have been picked, and actual scrimmage begun, the field has taken on an appearance of actual football not previously seen at so early a date in the season for some years.

Friday saw some real football when Coach Haughton sent his varsity material against the second team in the first scrimmage of the year. The varsity substitutes scored one touchdown, and the regulars twice crossed the second goal line. The play was very loose, but some splendid work was done on the forward passes. The quarterback running of Wigglesworth was spectacular, but the straightforward play gained more ground than was thought possible under the new conditions.

The first team had an exceptionally good string of backs in Corbett, Frothingham and Leslie, and these men were able to make gains against men who were tackling a running opponent for the first time this year.

Richard Page has been appointed coach of the second team. He was captain of the second team last fall. Haughton is beginning to feel anxious about his coaching staff. He is finding it hard to get the men he wants to coach, especially the right veterans to build up his rush-line. The first team lineup was as follows:

L. Smith l.e., Withington l.t., Blodgett l.g., P. Smith c., Stow r.g., Felton r.t., Long r.e., Gardner q.b., Corbett l.h.b., T. H. Frothingham r.h.b. and H. Leslie f.b.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM NEW YORK

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING. | Win. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---------------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| Philadelphia | 45 | 42 | .520 |
| Detroit | 40 | 50 | .444 |
| Boston | 38 | 52 | .422 |
| New York | 37 | 53 | .410 |
| Cleveland | 34 | 56 | .379 |
| Washington | 29 | 61 | .324 |
| Chicago | 28 | 62 | .311 |
| St. Louis | 23 | 67 | .257 |

Games Friday.
Boston-Detroit, postponed.
Chicago-Philadelphia, postponed.
St. Louis-Washington, postponed.
Cleveland-New York 2.
Games Today.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

Cleveland defeated New York 7 to 2 in the only game played in the American league Friday, the others all being postponed. This advanced the Bostonians to third place, New York going to fourth.

THE "OFF-SIDE" POLO RULE.

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)
LONDON.—In commenting on the inauguration of a competition in America to be known as the Anglo-American polo cup, the Field welcomes the experiment, supported as it is by the motive of arriving at a decision upon the relative virtues of the "off-side" rule. It fails, however, to anticipate any useful result from the cup conditions which have "tempered the no off-side rule with mercy, and, although permitting a player to hit the ball, denies him the privilege of interfering with the back while off-side. Such a compromise is futile because... it will lead to an endless question of possession of the ball." Were the off-side rule to be abolished, the deterioration of practice games in second class polo would follow. Continuing, the Field says, "We have to render our acknowledgments to America for waking us up... but let us leave this off-side rule alone for a few seasons and promote polo on the lines of progress suggested by the points handicap system."

GRAND PRIZE AUTO RACE PROMISES TO BE GREAT CONTEST

Fastest Drivers and Cars of World Expected to Be Seen in Second Event for Trophy.

FORMER WINNER IN

NEW YORK.—Fifteen of the fastest cars in the world are now on the entry list for the great international speed contest of the year—the grand prize for the Automobile Club of America's gold cup. This event is scheduled for Oct. 15, two weeks after the great national event, the Vanderbilt cup race. The latest addition to the entry of George W. J. Mercede made through the Kaiserlicher Automobile Club, of Germany, adds considerable interest to the race, for this is known to be one of the fastest cars in America. Together with the trio of Marquette-Buicks in the hands of the Chevrolet brothers and Burman; the three Benz cars with Robertson, Hemery and Oldfield driving; the Fiat string with De Palma, Wagner and Navarro as the pilots; the Marmon pair guided by Dawson and Harroun; Grant in the Alco and the Roebeling-Planche entries, the field is one which could not be surpassed in quality.

It must be remembered that while the Vanderbilt will have many fast cars, all entries in this are limited to less than 601 cubic inches piston displacement, while the grand prize is an out-and-out free-for-all with no limitations as to the size of the motor. Hence while the entry list will be smaller than the Vanderbilt, the speed attained should be more sensational. Then too, it is the great international event—a contest in which America will vie with other nations for supremacy by its representation of cars and drivers, and whether or not the \$5000 gold trophy will go to a foreigner or to an American in an American car will be decided. It means that not only America but the countries of Europe and other countries as well, will have their interest focussed on the event.

The distance of the race has been increased from 278 to 379.2 miles.

At Savannah, Ga., in 1908, the Automobile Club of America's contest had its magnificent premiere. In the opinion of many who have witnessed a number of the big races here and abroad, the race was the greatest ever seen anywhere in the world. It was won by Louis Wagner driving a Fiat car of practically the same type he will pilot this year. Wagner won the race by a few seconds margin—the closest finish ever known in a road race, Hemery in the Benz securing second and Nazzaro third. In that event Ralph de Palma in a Fiat drove several laps at a faster rate of speed than was ever driven in any road contest.

SCRIMMAGE FOR DARTMOUTH MEN

HANOVER, N. H.—A hard scrimmage is planned for the Dartmouth football squad today. Coach Randall has gradually been increasing the amount of work, until Friday the amount assigned his charges was generous in quantity.

A new punter is being developed in Ahlsweide. His work at the kicking game is very promising. Ingersoll, Sherwin, Morey and Barends were the other kickers who supplied the ends and backs with practice in running down the field.

A long signal practice was held Friday and the first signs of real team work were shown. The previous line-ups have shown a tendency toward individual playing, but Friday the men got together and ran through some snappy formations.

The first line-up was as follows: Needham, center; Whitmore, end; Farnum, guard; Eleock and Sherwin, tackles; Daly and Ahlsweide, ends; Ingersoll, quarterback; Dudley, left half; Ryan, right half; Barends, fullback.

TO PLAY FOR TUFTS TITLE.

MEDFORD.—Prof. Harry G. Chase, chairman of the advisory board in charge of Tufts College athletics, announced today that the final intramural baseball games for the college championship, which were postponed from the spring, would be played off immediately. The first game will be between East Hall and the Off-Hill team to settle the championship of the dormitory league. The winner of this game will then play the Zeta Psi team, the champions of the fraternity league.

FOUR RELEASES ARE APPROVED.

NEW YORK.—President T. J. Lynch of the National League has announced approval of the following releases:
By Cincinnati to Dayton (C. L.), Kenrick and Joseph Burns; by Cincinnati to Chattanooga (S. A.), L. C. Benton; by Pittsburgh to Kansas City (A. A.), Nicholas Maddox.

PLAY BALL

Monday at 8
CHICAGO
Columbus Ave. Grounds

Is Taking Active Part in Investigation of the Chase-Stallings Case



(Copyright by Chickering.)
B. B. JOHNSON.
President American League.

RATIONAL GOLF BY JASON ROGERS

Much interest is being taken in the match which has been arranged between Mr. Hilton and Miss Cecilia Leitch of Stiffith, says the London Field. It is to be played over Sunningdale and Walton Heath early in October and its main point of golfing interest consists in the fact that Mr. Hilton is going to attempt to give his lady opponent a half over each green played. The presumption seems to exist that the task will be beyond even the great powers of Mr. Hilton, for it has been pointed out many times lately that Miss Leitch, during the past few years, has made extraordinarily great progress as a player both in score and match play, and that in all parts of the game she is very nearly as good as many of the best of our young amateurs. It seems to be thought, therefore, that the odds are too greatly in favor of the lady player and that approximately the play of the two opponents would be better and more equalized from the point of view of the spectators who intend to follow the match, by Mr. Hilton's conceding a third only.

It has to be remembered, however, in estimating the chances of the amateur to carry his heavy burden successfully, that few of our great amateurs playing today have had a more varied experience of all kinds of match and scoring play than Mr. Hilton. He is believed to be playing as well today as he did in the years when he was winning championships and open tournaments, and naturally the whole interest of the problem lies in the fact whether or not he is playing up to his reputed form. If he is, then the chances are that he will be successful in conceding the odds of a half to Miss Leitch. Hitherto it has been generally supposed that no one among our best men amateur players could give the best lady player odds of more than a third.

Horace Hutchinson has played the best ball of two lady champions, plus a slight shade of odds, and sometimes he has been beaten. Braid and Vardon in their books have expressed the view that the difference between the best amateur and the best lady player is not so high as a half; that it is not more than the reasonable odds of a third; and that even then the task confronting the player conceding the odds will be in all respects a hard one. But one element in the problem as between a half and a third which is too frequently lost sight of in these matches is that of playing experience and temperament, and it is here that Mr. Hilton may more than neutralize his odds. The chances are that he will be steadier than his lady opponent, because his experience has been more varied and more prolonged. He should keep his head better, and a few bad shots here and there in the course of the round should be less likely to demoralize his game by taking useless and unnecessary risks.

Another fact which has to be taken into account in estimating the successful chances of Mr. Hilton or of Miss Leitch is the general character of the courses played over. On a poorly bunkered green with a large number of two-shot holes it is not probable that Mr. Hilton will be able to concede a half, but Walton Heath and Sunningdale—especially the first named—will, by their difficulties and length, really be in favor of the strong and straight play of the gentleman. When all the circumstances of the match are estimated, therefore, it does not seem that it should be beyond his power to concede the odds and to do more than hold his own.

It would be a fallacy, however, to

Investigate Before Buying.

Fall Fashions for Men

We are showing our new imported woollens for men's wear, and can assure critical buyers that we have one of the most exclusive stocks in the city.

F. D. SOMERS & CO.

TAILORS.
Twenty-eight years at No. 5 Park St., Boston.

ENGLAND MAY RACE AUSTRALIA

Talk of Sending Amateur Eight to Zambesi Regatta Next Year Now Heard in London.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CANDIDATE DISDAINS BACKING OF PARTY'S STATE COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page One.)

commission, and federal government supervision of the capitalization of public service corporations and all other corporations doing an interstate business.

My entry into this campaign is to allow the Republican voters to do their own choosing and not to have a candidate selected for them. My record as a Republican is open for the inspection of all, and while it may not have met with the approval of the Republican organization it has met with the approval of the people of my own ward and from quiet investigations which I have made recently I think I am safe in saying that it has met with the general approval of the Republican voters of the district.

It is common report and knowledge among the Democrats of the tenth district that two years ago a good, straight Republican could have defeated the Democratic nominee, Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell. Mr. Galvin was the Republican nominee at that time but lost hundreds of Republican votes because he had been for 30 years a Democrat and had come to the Republican fold of late years. I think Mr. Galvin would be defeated again this year on the same ground, and as my Republicanism is not questioned I believe that I am the logical candidate for our party this year.

Mr. Willcutt is manager of the Boston department of the William H. Perry Company, dealers in iron and steel. He served in the Boston city council in 1906 and 1907 and was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1908 and 1909.

Former Mayor of Quincy a Candidate for Senator

QUINCY, Mass.—Since Senator Eugene C. Hultman withdrew as a candidate for the Republican nomination for senator in the first Norfolk district, an effort has been made to induce former Mayor Charles M. Bryant to become a candidate. Although he has not formally announced his decision, his friends say that he will enter the contest and his name will be presented at the convention.

Many Republicans of this city wanted Senator Hultman to again represent the district in the Senate next year, in order that he might aid in the rearranging of the congressional districts. There are a large number of Republicans who want to get out of the present tenth district, which now, under ordinary conditions, is hopelessly Democratic, and it was thought that Senator Hultman would have more influence in securing such a change than a new man.

At the last moment former Representative Edward J. Sandberg entered the contest and Senator Hultman's withdrawal seemed. His candidacy has excited much feeling and he is charged with entering the contest for the purpose of aiding the candidacy of George L. Barnes of Weymouth, a claim which Mr. Sandberg emphatically denies.

The Democrats are greatly elated over the disturbance in the Republican ranks and think that they have a chance to elect a senator this year.

CALL TO SELECT OFFICERS.
It was said today at the headquarters of the Democratic state committee that the executive committee of that body would probably meet Wednesday, Sept. 28, to select the officers for the Democratic state convention which is to be held Oct. 6 in Faneuil hall. Former Congressman John R. Thayer of Worcester is being considered as chairman for the convention and Representative William H. O'Brien of ward 16, vice-president of the Central Labor Union, for temporary chairman.

LAWYERS' LUXURY AT LAW LIBRARY

Within a few days, when a lawyer wants a book from the thousands of volumes on the shelves of the Social Law Library, he will not have to search for it himself.

He will simply touch a button on the desk where he sits absorbing legal lore and a page will step quietly to his side, take his written order and bring him the desired book.

SEEKS TO INCREASE ITS CAPITAL.
The United Electric Light Company of Springfield has filed with the state board of gas and electric light commissioners a petition asking authority to issue additional capital stock to the amount of \$250,000, the proceeds of which it desires to use for paying the cost of permanent additions to and improvements in its plant.

CHINESE GIRL IS BARRED.
MACON, Ga.—May Ling Soong, a Chinese girl, has been barred from the Gresham high school, a country institution, because she is not a Caucasian and because she is not a citizen of this country.

CAMBRIDGE CHURCH TO BUILD.
Austin street Unitarian church society of Cambridge will have a new church to replace the building damaged by fire last July. The parish has passed a unanimous vote to build in a new location.

Brief News About the State

NEWTON.

Forest Commissioner Bucknam reports 16,278 trees in the streets of the city and 20,508 trees which shade the streets upon abutting property. Commonwealth avenue has the most with a total of 2208.

Residents of this district will have the chance of watching Charles F. Willard in his Curtis biplane when he gives exhibition flights at the Riverside recreation grounds Wednesday.

Rally day exercises will be held at the Immanuel Baptist church Sunday. The Men's League will hold its first meeting on the same day.

This city will be represented at the National Good Roads convention at St. Louis Sept. 28, 29, 30, by Street Commissioner Charles W. Ross, Abbott Bassett and Lewis R. Spear, president of the American Automobile Association.

EVERETT.

The total school registration is 6300. There are 740 high and 225 ninth grade pupils in the high school building, which is 100 more than last year.

The enrollment in the boys' department at the Y. M. C. A. has so increased that all the rooms on the first floor are now used by them. The association will take the large hall for the boys' department.

The annual dance of Everett lodge of Elks will be held at Revere beach Oct. 3. An orchestra of 15 pieces has been formed by pupils of the high school under the direction of Miss Hannah Randall, a senior class member, to furnish music for most of the high school events this season.

FRANKLIN.

The men's class of the First Congregational church has chosen: President, C. Edson Abbott; vice-president, Carl B. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, E. S. Cook.

The Franklin W. C. T. U. will hold its annual meeting, Oct. 4.

The sophomore class at the high school has chosen: President, Miss Gladys Midgley; vice-president, Miss Edna Trask; treasurer, Francis Metcalf; secretary, Snell Caldwell.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church will hold an entertainment Oct. 21.

BRIDGEWATER.

The students at the State normal school are organizing a tennis club and new courts are being laid out.

The normal school ball team will open its fall season this afternoon against a team picked from players in the Church League.

The Barava class of the Methodist church will hold a social in the vestry of the church Monday evening.

Ground has been broken for the new laboratory at the normal school. The work, which is being done under the direction of the state, will not be completed until next spring.

DEDHAM.

Sunday will be observed as Rally day at the Congregational church.

The directors of the Dedham Women's Club have secured as speaker Miss George A. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Alvah Glover Salmon of New York, Mrs. Christobel W. Kidder of Boston and Edward Avis of New York.

The Men's Club of the First Baptist church will meet Monday evening. "Vacation Experiences" will be the topic.

The East Dedham Business Improvement Association will meet Monday evening.

MALDEN.

The trustees of the Faulkner church have purchased the estate at 33 Pierce street as a parsonage for the Rev. George M. Bailey.

There appears to be some doubt whether the city will sell to the state the new Eastern avenue sewer. If sold, it is probable that the city will ask more than the \$35,000 previously offered.

John B. Robbins, manufacturer in-ward 5, will probably be a candidate for the board from that ward this year to succeed Joseph T. Carr, who is a candidate for representative.

EASTON.

A supper and entertainment took place Friday evening in the Congregational church at Easton Center. The Barava class had charge, and a quartet, the Caldwell orchestra and Professor Thompson contributed items.

Members of last year's gymnasium classes at the Ames high school have received invitations to attend the gymnasium opening exercises Monday evening. It is expected that a gymnasium class of about 30 will be formed.

WATERTOWN.

The Galen street committee is striving to improve the conditions around the drinking fountain in the square.

The building started on Galen street by the Knights of Pythias over a year ago has been purchased in its partial state of construction by a private individual and will be made into a three-story business block.

Next Friday evening an adjourned town meeting will be held.

NORWOOD.

The corner-stone of Grace Episcopal church will be laid Oct. 2.

The awards in the potato-raising contest between the pupils of the public schools, will be made in Everett hall Monday.

Roland Hanson has been elected captain and Leo M. Folan manager of the high school football team.

WINTHROP.

The standing committees for the Winthrop Woman's Club for the coming season are: Art and literature, Mrs. Cora M. Holohan, Mrs. Sibyl M. Elwell, Mrs. Emma G. Campbell; education, Miss Mary E. Pratt, Mrs. Harriet Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Blandford; general topics, Miss Emma A. Sylvester, Mrs. James R. Pugh, Mrs. Woodcock; music, Mrs. Grace W. Carruth, Mrs. Wilma D. Carter, Miss Louise Allen; social, Mrs. Maud P. McIntock, Mrs. Lydia A. Osborn, Miss Anna S. Newton; state federation work, Mrs. Jessie C. Dawson, Mrs. Jessie L. Anderson, Mrs. Josephine Fordham. The three chairmen for the different hospitality afternoons will be Mrs. Nellie Griffin, Mrs. Jennie L. Anderson and Mrs. Margaret Tobey. The class in household economics will be continued this year under the direction of Miss Nellie E. Ewart and will open Nov. 9.

Mrs. F. W. Woodcock is chairman of the committee of the Good Cheer Alliance of the Unitarian church, which is preparing to present an entertainment.

MELROSE.

The High School Athletic Association has elected the following representatives to the athletic board: Senior, Earl Page; junior, Elmer Wannamaker; sophomore, Clarence Cochrane; freshman, Ralph Chapman. This board acts with members of the faculty in controlling athletics in the school. It was also voted to open the membership of the association to the alumni.

Capt. Roger Winslow of the high school football team will try out candidates on Monday. Joel Fawcett has been made manager.

Mayor Eugene H. Moore has called a special meeting of the board of aldermen for Monday night to select jurors and transact other business.

Former Alderman Thomas M. Gilman of ward 3 will probably be the candidate for the school board this year.

QUINCY.

William B. Glover, William Kelly, Howard D. Hinkley, Michael O'Neil and Hugh P. Tracy have been drawn as jurors for the October term of the superior civil court at Dedham.

The McGregor soccer team will play Brockton on the Water street grounds this afternoon.

The Rev. Richard W. Boynton of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach in the Wollaston Unitarian church Sunday.

The members of St. Chrysostom's church will tender a reception to the new pastor, the Rev. Frederick H. Steensma and Mrs. Steensma Thursday evening.

CHELSEA.

There is friendly rivalry to take out the first book from the new public library when the doors open Oct. 1.

The houses 110 Beacon street and 3, 9 and 11 have been purchased by William Williams.

William J. Randall is at Dartmouth College, as field coach, for the college football team. Mr. Randall is secretary of the local lodge of Elks.

The Chelsea Retail Merchants Association, of which Charles O. Tukey is the president, will meet next week.

WALTHAM.

Former Alderman David A. S. Barker has announced his candidacy for alderman in ward five.

Plans for enlarging the honorary membership list of the Mothers Club are being discussed by the executive board.

A rally in the interests of Dr. Frederick Glazier of Hudson, who is seeking the nomination for senator in this district, will be held here this evening.

The opening sessions of the evening schools will be held Oct. 3.

WESTWOOD.

The Westwood Veteran Firemen's Association will hold its annual meeting Oct. 1.

The Rev. William Ware Locke will preach in the Unitarian church Sunday.

A lively Republican caucus is anticipated Wednesday evening. The Democrats of the town will probably hold no caucus this year.

The Rev. F. S. Leathers will give a stereopticon talk at the Baptist church Sunday evening.

FITCHBURG.

The Rev. James DeWolf Perry, Jr., of New Haven, who has just been elected bishop of Rhode Island, was rector of Christ church here from 1897 to 1904.

The Central Labor Union has given official sanction to the Wage Earners Club entering politics.

Miss Louisa P. Hicks of the Oneonta state normal school of New York succeeds Miss Wilcox, former supervisor of gymnastics at the normal school.

ROCKLAND.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Unitarian church will hold its annual harvest supper in Channing hall Friday evening.

The Young Peoples C. E. Society of the Baptist church is holding a sale in Union hall this afternoon and evening.

Rally day services will be held in the First Congregational church Sunday, Oct. 2.

The registrars of voters will meet this evening.

LEOMINSTER.

Crushed stone from the quarry on Monoosnock is being used to macadamize Leominster roads.

The Italian residents of Leominster and Fitchburg will celebrate Columbus day, Oct. 12.

WAKEFIELD.

Rally day services will be held by the Baptist and Union Sunday schools tomorrow. At the Baptist church Stephen Moore of Newton, president of the Baptist Sunday School Association, will be the speaker and Secretary George E. Day of the Somerville Y. M. C. A. will give the address at the Union Sunday school.

Eugene Worman will sail for India Tuesday in the interests of the International Y. M. C. A., under the direction of the Boston branch.

The following officers of the high school battalion have been approved by the school committee: Major, Leroy Learned; adjutant, John Lewis; sergeant major, Earl Wallace; company A—Captain, Alfred Winkins; Lieutenants, Ernest Lawrence, Arthur Burrill; sergeants Russell Perkins, Chester Griffin, William McKie, John Avery, Harold Jenkins; company B—Captain, Paul Eaton; Lieutenants, Waldo Bears, Ralph Christie; sergeants, Lawrence Harris, Wesley Edmonds, Hardie Russell, Edward H. Walton, Earl Bears.

BROCKTON.

Rally services will be held at the Pearl Street Methodist church Sunday and every member of the Sunday school has been served with a summons in legal form, "commanding" him to attend.

Harrison and Pride of Brockton lodges, I. O. G. T., have received invitations from Seger lodge of Campello here to attend its meeting Oct. 13.

The Rev. H. A. Baker, who has come to this state to take part in the socialist campaign and to conduct a socialist Sunday school in Brockton, will speak in Good Templars hall at Campello Sunday afternoon on "Socialism and Its Relation to the Church." In the evening he will speak for the Brockton Socialist Club in Socialist hall.

The entertainment committee of Harmony lodge, Knights of Pythias, will serve a clam supper after the meeting Thursday evening. George W. Lawrence has been elected master of finance.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The Rev. J. O. Aldrich of Stoughton will preach in the Methodist church Sunday in exchange with the Rev. A. S. Muirhead.

It is expected that this town will have a better train service to Boston when the new time-table goes into effect on Oct. 2.

There is a contest between Cleveland A. Chandler and Edward T. Morse for representative.

The G. A. R. posts and W. R. C. in this place will appoint committees at their next meeting to arrange for the reception to the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations fall convention here on Wednesday Oct. 12.

HANOVER.

The southeastern Massachusetts Poultry Association will meet in the Engine House hall at South Hanover this evening.

Combination 3 of the West Hanover fire department is holding a field day this afternoon on the grounds of Charles Russell, King street. This evening there will be a supper and entertainment.

The new addition to the postoffice at West Hanover is nearly completed.

The remodeling of the passenger station in West Hanover is practically completed. The freight station is being used.

ABINGTON.

Ernest Freeman has been drawn as juror for the October term of the superior court.

The Rev. N. S. Hill of Woonsocket, R. I., will preach in the Universalist church Sunday.

The Avo Club has elected: President, Miss Alma Phillips; secretary, Miss Marion Waite; treasurer, Miss Florence Cushing.

The board of trade has elected Vice-President Charles L. Keon delegate to the state Board of Trade for three years.

WHITMAN.

Iolanthe temple, Pythian Sisters, will hold a degree meeting Nov. 14, when the grand officers will be entertained.

The annual stocktaking is going on at a number of the shoe factories preparatory to the opening of the new trade.

Vida Social circle connected with the local Rebeckah lodge will hold a fair in the town hall next month.

Edward F. Keene of this town has sold E. F. Price of Brockton his cottage at Ocean Bluffs Brant Rock.

RANDOLPH.

The joint boards of water commissioners of Randolph, Holbrook and Braintree have engaged an engineer to make a survey of Great pond and determine the bounds.

Norfolk lodge, A. F. C. A. N., will hold a special communication Wednesday evening, when M. W. D. D. G. M. Hartley L. White and suite of Braintree will visit.

HANSON.

At the meeting of Hanson grange Wednesday evening final arrangements for the winter will be made and committees appointed.

The Brockton Union of Christian Endeavor societies has a plan for exchange of leaders once a month.

The cranberry bogs crops are being harvested.

ROCKLAND GATEHOUSE AWARD.

ROCKLAND—The joint board of water commissioners has awarded the contract for building the new gatehouse on Beech hill to the Simpson Brothers Corporation. The gatehouse will be 16 feet square and will be constructed of concrete.

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Millinery

A comprehensive exhibit of Imported Hats and copies of original models by Chandler & Co.'s milliners. Particular attention is called to the extreme beauty and fineness of all the materials used in Chandler & Co.'s new hats.

The Entire Collection is French

The Hats by Chandler & Co.'s own designers being of French materials exclusively, and the models in many instances handsomer than those brought over from Paris.

Cloche and Greuze Hats

Small and medium effects for tailored and semi-dress wear.

15.00 20.00 25.00

Empire and Watteau Hats

Large and very large styles for dress and formal occasions.

25.00 35.00 and up to 150.00

Fall Presentation of

Suits, Dresses, Coats, Waists

Every day witnesses the arrival of new and interesting styles in this department.

Plain Tailored Suits

of fine imported broadcloths in blue and black, wide wale worsteds, diagonal and fancy cloths. Many of the coats have hand turned and hand finished collars and revers; skirts in new models. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 78.00.

Fancy Tailored Suits

of gray Scotch mixtures, diagonal cloths and imported broadcloths. Coats with effective trimmings of satins, braids, embroideries and buttons, silk lined. Prices 35.00, 48.00 to 95.00.

Navy and Black Suits

of worsteds and wide wale effects, fine broadcloths and heavy serges, tailored and dress styles. Coats, 28 to 32 in length, silk lined. Skirts, plaited styles with flounces and bands. Prices 35.00, 48.00 to 78.00.

Imported Chiffon Dresses

in beautiful shades of ciel, pink, mauve, lavender, reseda and flame, also black. Many with exceedingly effective garnitures of embroideries and beads, others with bodices of embroidery over gold. Prices 65.00, 75.00 and 95.00.

Evening and Reception Dresses

of crepe de chine, cachemire de soie, plain and embroidered chiffons, colored marquisettes, lace and net. All show beautiful designs in hand embroideries, beading and spangles. Skirts in tunic, over-dress and modified "hobble" styles. Prices 29.00, 38.00, 65.00 to 250.00.

Afternoon Dresses

of crepe de chine, satin, cachemire de soie, velvet and chiffon. Gold and silver braiding, Persian and self embroideries, gold nets, laces and chiffon draperies are used with fascinating effect. Skirts, in plain banded, draped overskirt and tunic effects. Prices 29.50, 37.50, 58.00 to 195.00.

Street Dresses

of wool crepes, prunelles, striped Scotch mixtures, serges and fine broadcloths. Some plain tailored, others in embroidered and trimmed styles, new draped and banded skirts. Prices 20.00, 25.00 to 40.00.

Imported Coats

from Berlin and Paris. Braided black coats with satin wadded linings, dressy evening coats, fur trimmed Velour Coats and Automobile Coats. Prices 35.00, 55.00 to 125.00.

Black Tailored Coats

of broadcloth and worsted, some with touches of braided designs, semi-fitted styles, full lengths and finely tailored. Prices 35.00, 45.00, 58.00 to 95.00.

Mixture Coats

for street, outing and auto wear. Made from fine gray and tan mixtures, mostly in heavy weaves. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 65.00.

Chiffon Cloth Waists

in navy, gray, brown and black. These very effective waists are in plaited styles over self-colored and white linings, with trimmings of braid. Prices 8.75, 10.50 to 22.50.

Lingerie Waists

of Voile and Batiste, beautifully hand embroidered, trimmed with real Irish and other fine laces. Included are many hand-made French waists in dainty patterns of hand work. Prices 5.00, 6.50 to 13.50.

Black Silk Waists

of Taffeta in semi-tailored styles also plain and braid trimmed effects in Messaline, Chiffon Cloth and Crepe de Chine. Prices 5.50, 7.50 to 25.00.

Tailored Washable Waists

of linen and shirting madras in checks and stripes, some in plain tucked styles, others with embroidery, in white and Copenhagen. Prices 1.50, 1.95 to 8.00.

A Remarkable Offering at the Beginning of the Season

Black Tailored Broadcloth Suits at 25.00

That ordinarily would be priced at 35.00 and 40.00

Only 90 Suits in the lot and there will be no duplicates of this model. The offering is made possible by the purchase of hundreds of yards of one of the best broadcloths in the market at a large discount—every yard of which was black.

HYDE PARK.

Cyprus commandery, K. T., has installed: Commander, Frank H. Tyler; generalissimo, Irving C. Webster; captain-general, Harry Astley; senior warden, John G. Hollingsworth; junior warden, Edward J. Ellis; prelate, Hugh J. Stockford; treasurer, Henry F. Arnold; recorder, Daniel E. Cluff; standard bearer, Edwin L. Stocomb; sword bearer, Edwin A. Ricker; warden, George F. Sumner; captains, Walter S. Bagley, Arthur F. Brown, Arthur T. Byrnes; assistant guards, Alden T. Heller, Ostin M. Higgins, Wallace M. Rhodes, Everett Lewksbury, William T. Wyman, F. S. Evans, George Curtis; organist, Edward K. Ellis; corn

The Constitution and the New Nationalism

How the one provides for changes that the other seems to demand.

BY SAMUEL DAVIS.

IN commenting upon recent utterances concerning the "New Nationalism" a writer states that this "does not involve stripping the legislative and judicial that the executive may be clothed with more power. It does not mean the centralization of all authority in the federal government. It means resorting to the constitutional methods of redressing wrongs as they may make themselves visible from time to time, and as they may arise from changing conditions, industrial or political." The makers of our constitution deliberately clothed the executive of our country with very large powers. The judicial and legislative branches of the government were designed to exercise various checks upon the executive power so it might not be unduly or wrongfully used. The proposal in our day to strengthen the federal authority is not designed to increase the already large powers possessed by the executive, it means rather to give the national congress unquestioned power to pass laws for the control and regulation of many things which have come into existence since the adoption of the constitution. When our forefathers after a long period of study and debate finally agreed upon the constitution as we now possess it, they had in mind the political government of their day both in Europe and in our own country.

The strong resistance to the Federalists desire to form a government with larger centralized power than had been engaged by the confederation of states was based upon the fear that the experiment of democratic government would be unsuccessful if a central authority was given such large powers that it might overawe or subdue the smaller states. That they successfully avoided such an outcome is a matter of history. But while, according to the makers of our constitution, all the praise and credit that their intelligent and wise labors merit, we should not lose sight of the fact that they legislated for a time that is wholly unlike our own. The latter part of the eighteenth century in Europe, and particularly in France, was a period of brilliant intellectual activity and philosophical discussion of the fundamental principles of government and the inalienable rights of mankind. The great galaxy of French writers, as well as the brilliant efforts of Locke and other writers on government in England, profoundly influenced the minds of our forefathers. Their problems, however, were wholly political. Economic power was undiscovered and unknown in their day.

Madam Sarah Kemble Knight, daughter of a Boston merchant, records in her journal the incident of a journey which she took in 1704 from Boston to New Haven. She went upon horseback and was obliged to employ the services of guides and to stop over night at some friendly house, to ford rivers and undergo what we would consider today great hardships. The journey took from Monday afternoon until 2 o'clock the following Friday. Today Mrs. Knight in the same space of time might go to California or Oregon. If she did, she would travel in luxury, having every comfort at her command and eating and sleeping on the train. In the course of her journey she could communicate with her friends and discharge any business by means of the telegraph or telephone, she could send wireless messages, she could order the payment of money in any city of our country and employ all the wonderful devices which have made the world so different from the day of her earlier journey. This illustrates most vividly the great economic changes that have taken place and suggests that our problems are more largely economic than political. Pioneers in new fields of economic endeavor have discovered and applied the new powers of cooperation and organization. The application of steam and electricity to industry have resulted in placing the control of most of the important lines of commerce in a few hands.

This working out of economic progress may be regarded not only as inevitable but as eminently desirable. But in the absence of any known laws for restraining and restricting these newly discovered powers we find ourselves in a situation where economic power as it effects our daily affairs and the freedom of our movements in business, is a stronger restraint upon us than the ordinary political laws that we are subject to. For instance, a group of men in New York city fix the price of agricultural machinery for the citizens of this country with the result that those who need such machinery must either accept the terms offered them or go without. It must be very evident to one who considers these facts that the constitution has not provided any adequate machinery for regulating or controlling these enormous forces which have come into being since it was adopted. This is also evidenced by the fact that being threatened with federal control many large corporations today are endeavoring to shield themselves behind the old doctrine of "state's rights." The managers of these corporations are shrewd enough to perceive that the individual states with their inconsistent and contradictory legislation are unable to cope successfully with them. Of necessity the supreme court of the United States must interpret the constitution as it finds it, and I would regard it as extremely dangerous and as subversive to our security as a nation, if this court could be coerced into re-

versing itself because of the new needs which have developed.

The constitution itself provides an orderly method of procedure to achieve any ends which new requirements may make necessary. This is by the way of amendment. The fact that it is considered

difficult to obtain the passage of an amendment is not equivalent to saying that it is impossible or undesirable. Sixteen amendments to the original constitution have been adopted since that instrument became our fundamental law. The machinery for securing an amendment to the constitution was intentionally made cumbersome in order that the constitution might not be changed rapidly as a consequence of some great impulse of revolutionary sentiment. And it is interesting to note on the subject of "New Nationalism" that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution reads in part as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the restrictions thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside."

It will be seen that the constitution itself in this amendment puts the national or federal citizenship ahead of the state or local. If this nation is to perpetuate the liberties of its citizens, for which such a dear price was paid in blood and treasure in several great wars, it has become apparent that a lawful way must be found in which to prevent the great corporations controlling transportation, and the production and distribution of the necessities of life, from

virtually reducing us to a state of vassalage, not political indeed, but just as real and powerful.

The national government in its three branches, executive, legislative and judicial, is the depository of the power of the people to the extent that it has been granted. This power is supreme. The nation in time of great danger can take the life and the property of its citizens. It is the only power big enough to take from the great combinations of business called trusts the excess of power to which they are not entitled, because of the necessary infringement of personal liberty which is involved in a hostile control of the means of subsistence. The writer is not in sympathy with criticisms of the supreme court for interpreting the law as made in 1789 in a way that is inadequate to meet conditions of 1910. But if Congress is given power through constitutional amendments to pass laws restraining the abuse of economic power, it will be quickly seen that the supreme court will interpret such laws rightly, because the fundamental law has been changed to correspond with the desired result.

Perhaps it may be seen from this brief survey of some of the factors of our problem, that the fundamental law is too narrow for the needs of our day and that it should be changed. Such a change does not necessarily involve any increase of executive power as equal shares of the new powers to be given the federal government will come to the judicial and legislative branches of our government in accordance with the demands of our constitution.

CHICAGO MUSIC SEASON

CHICAGO—The music season of 1910-11 promises to be the best in the history of Chicago, both from the artistic and the numerical viewpoints. Approximately 500 concerts, recitals and operas of merit will be given.

In addition to the great event of the musical year, the birth of Chicago's own grand opera organization, the extension of the field of chamber music will be the notable step of progress. The Kniesels will visit Chicago again this season for their series of four concerts, the Chicago Chamber Music Society will repeat its private subscription series and probably will give public concerts, and there will be another organization, the Ludwig Becker quartet, comprising Ludwig Becker, Carl Hillman, George Dasch and Carl Bruckner. Mr. Becker also announced the organization of the Beethoven trio, consisting of himself, Miss Prudence Neff, pianist, and Robert Ambrosius, cellist.

The choral concerts thus far announced are the regular series of the Apollo Club in the Auditorium, the Mendelssohn Club in Orchestra hall and the Chicago Madrigal Club in Music hall.

Mme. Galski, who is to be a member of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, opens the musical season at a concert in Orchestra hall Sunday afternoon Oct. 9. She is to be followed in quick succession by Mme. Schumann-Heink, Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Melba and M. Charles Gilbert.

Of the foreign pianists only Hoffmann has been definitely announced, but Busoni and others are to be heard as soloists at the Thomas Orchestra concerts, and their recital dates will be known shortly.

Sunday afternoon will be popular for concert and recitals. Three or four halls are available and it is probable that in the height of the season they will be in use simultaneously.

The opera company will give Sunday afternoon concerts in addition to the five weekly operatic performances. Director Andreas Dippel expects to begin rehearsals of the grand opera singers the first week in October. He has just returned from a visit to Europe where he secured two new works, Richard Strauss' "The Rose Cavalier" and a 45-minute opera, "The Secret of Suzanne" by Wolf-Ferrari, a young Italian composer.

Mr. Dippel also secured several more singers, including Eleanor de Cisneros and Carolina White, both Americans, and Mme. Jeanne Weydo, Susanne Dumesnil, William Beck, Armand Crabbe, Gustav Huberdeau and Constantin Nicolay. Mme. Tetrazzini will not be with the company. She demanded an increase in salary over what she had been receiving from the Manhattan company, but Mr. Dippel was unwilling to grant it. Two new conductors are announced, Ettore Perosi and Attilio Paroli.

The concert season will begin Sunday afternoon, Oct. 2, with a recital in Music hall by W. A. Stults. The program for October follows, as nearly as can be made up in advance. The list is incomplete. The Philharmonic orchestra expects to continue its Sunday afternoon popular concerts this year, but Chevalier Emanuel, director, has been so busy training the chorus and orchestra for the grand opera that he has not had time to make up the concert program. The Thomas orchestra also insists that artists appearing with it as soloists shall not announce their recital dates until afterwards. The various managers, F. Wight Neumann, Wessels & Vogeli, Carl Kinsey, Martin Franck, etc., omit from the advance announcements the return engagements of artists.

Partial musical program for October—Sunday afternoon, Oct. 2, Music hall, W. A. Stults; Sunday afternoon, Oct. 9, Orchestra hall, Mme. Galski; Friday afternoon, Oct. 14, Orchestra hall, Thomas orchestra; Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Oct. 14-15, Orchestra hall, Burton Holmes traveltogue; Sat.

Sunday evening, Oct. 15, Orchestra hall, Thomas orchestra; Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16, Orchestra hall, Charles Gilbert; Monday evening, Oct. 17, Orchestra hall, Glasgow choir; Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, Orchestra hall, United Irish Societies concert; Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, Orchestra hall, Burton Holmes; Thursday evening, Oct. 20, Orchestra hall, Mme. Sembrich; Friday afternoon, Oct. 21, Thomas orchestra; Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21-22, Orchestra hall, Burton Holmes; Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23, Orchestra hall, Mme. Schumann-Heink; Sunday afternoon, Oct. 23, Grand Opera house, George Hamlin; Monday afternoon, Oct. 24, Music hall, Amateur Musical Club; Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, Orchestra hall, Burton Holmes; Friday afternoon, Oct. 28, Thomas orchestra; Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Oct. 28-29, Orchestra hall, Burton Holmes; Saturday evening, Oct. 29, Thomas orchestra; Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, Orchestra hall, Burton Holmes.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING CALLED

Mayor Fitzgerald wants the city council to go on record relative to the loan bill for \$250,000 asked for the purpose of erecting the temporary bridge over the Mystic river at Chelsea street, and in order that this may be done before the expiration of the 60 day limit a special meeting has been called for 2 p. m. Wednesday.

The mayor in his letter calling the special meeting says: "As your honorable body has adjourned until Monday, Oct. 10, and this order was filed with the city clerk Aug. 1, it would appear to be your intention that the loan bill should become operative by the lapse of the 60 days designated in the statute. If this is your intention, I desire to ask you to reconsider it."

MECHANICS' FAIR SHOE SHOP SHOW

All the processes of making and selling footwear and a historical exhibit of footwear will be prominent features of the Mechanics exposition in Mechanics hall, Oct. 3-29, emphasizing the fact that Boston is one of the great shoe and leather centers of the world.

A model shoe factory in full operation, employing 50 skilled workmen, will be shown, together with the most attractive methods for the display and sale of the finished product, it is announced. The machinery exhibits will cover many forms of mechanical processes, especially the automobile and aeroplane industries.

EARLY PRINTING SPECIMEN FOUND

LONDON—What is considered to be the earliest specimen of printing is reported to have been discovered at Phocots in Crete. The discovery consists of a clay disc, just over six inches in diameter, and containing over 120 figures representing animals, trees, men, etc. These signs are not engraved, but were evidently made by some such instrument as a punch, and are one of the first examples of hieroglyphics used in Crete.

WELLESLEY ENDS ENTRANCE TESTS

WELLESLEY—Examinations for more than 400 candidates for the freshman class at Wellesley College closed Friday when registration of upper class girls began. To enroll in the college for the academic year beginning next week, all students must register by 1 p. m. today.

COLONIA LAYS CABLE IN RECORD-BREAKING TIME FROM EUROPE

Performance of Feat From Cornwall to Newfoundland in 13 Days Considered Remarkable Exploit.

EXTENSION BROKEN

NEW YORK—Incidents of the laying of a new cable from Penzance, Cornwall, Eng., to Roberts bay, Newfoundland, in the record-breaking time of 13 days are told by Captain Woodcock of the 8000-ton steamship Colonia, the biggest cable laying ship in the world, which has arrived here and anchored off Liberty Light.

The Colonial's skipper was interviewed while on his way to the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, where he made a report of his trip.

It appears the cable from Roberts bay to this country will be completed shortly, the line having been exhausted about 120 miles off Coney Island, where the end has been buoyed to await shore connections.

The laying of new means of communication between Great Britain and the United States was accomplished on its first leg—from Penzance to Roberts Bay—without delay.

The first real difficulty occurred on the second stage of the feat, when, after returning to Liverpool for a fresh supply of cable, the Colonia met with a break in the wires a few days out from Newfoundland, about 200 miles off the coast of Maine.

Soundings showed the cable had parted in water three miles deep, but fortunately the first grappling hooks to be lowered caught the end and brought it to the surface in seven hours' time.

Captain Woodcock said so short a delay was phenomenal, and that a break in the cable sometimes meant a stoppage of six months. The Colonia leaves today to make the shore connection with the cable end off Coney Island.

MR. TAFT STATES PRESIDENT IS NOT HAPPIEST CAREER

He So Declares to Youth Who Aspires to the Honor—Off for Washington Today to Meet Cabinet.

CINCINNATI—President Taft's visit to Cincinnati will end this afternoon, when he will leave for Washington to meet the members of his cabinet for a series of important conferences next week.

Among the President's callers Friday were Wade H. Ellis, formerly of the department of justice, and George Buckingham, a Chicago lawyer, who came to present a petition for the pardon of John R. Walsh, the former Chicago banker, now serving a term in the federal prison.

The President spent a busy day. He visited the Refuge home, an institution for children; the University of Cincinnati and the Woodward high school.

"There are places in life where a man may be far happier than if he were President" was the sentiment expressed by President Taft to the boys and girls of the Refuge home. The executive had just heard a little fellow express his desire to grow up and be President.

He preached a sermon for righteousness. "You can't escape on the plea that you don't know what is right," said he, "but this world on the whole is a kindly place and the people are kindly."

LODGES TO UNITE FOR DEGREE WORK

ABINGTON, Mass.—Pilgrim and Winthrop lodges, I. O. O. F., of this town and Brockton lodge have arranged for union degree meetings. Brockton lodge will work the first degree, Winthrop the second and Pilgrim the third, as follows: Oct. 13, Brockton at Winthrop; 18, Winthrop at Pilgrim; 28, Pilgrim at Brockton; Dec. 13, Brockton at Pilgrim; 16, Winthrop at Brockton; 22, Pilgrim at Winthrop; Feb. 9, Brockton at Winthrop; 21, Winthrop at Pilgrim; 24, Pilgrim at Brockton; April 11, Brockton at Pilgrim; 21, Winthrop at Brockton; 27, Pilgrim at Winthrop.

A course in wireless telegraphy will be given, which is probably the first course of the kind given in this state in a free evening school. Submaster Herriek of the high school will have charge. Apparatus is already installed in the building for the use of the pupils in the day school taking the course. Harold Powers, a graduate of the school and an expert wireless operator, will be assistant to Mr. Herriek.

UNVEIL STATUE NEXT JANUARY

LONDON—The committee of the Wolfe memorial, of which Lord Roberts is chairman, have entrusted to F. Derwent Wood, A. R. A., the execution of the bronze statue of Wolfe which is to be erected at Westerham, in Kent, where he was born. The figure will be seven feet nine inches high, and will represent the general as he stood on the heights of Abraham during the battle. It is intended that the unveiling shall take place on Jan. 2 next, which is Wolfe's birthday.

MISS HUGHES TO ENTER VASSAR.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Miss Helen Hughes, the eldest daughter of Governor and Mrs. Hughes, left Albany today for the purpose of entering as a freshman in Vassar College. She was ready to enter last year, but her name could not be reached on the waiting list.

RUGS CARPETS

Oriental Rugs

We have recently purchased and placed on sale on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, at 8.30

The Myron J. Bird Collection of Rare Antique Oriental Rugs

This collection, which contains a wonderfully wide range of weaves, and Rugs of qualities seldom seen, was on exhibition at our warerooms from September 19th to 24th inclusive, during which time it was viewed by a great many Rug connoisseurs and collectors, who have bestowed upon it the most generous praise.

It is the judgment of those best qualified to speak that it is the most interesting collection ever offered in Boston, and because of the scarcity of genuine pieces it is reasonable to suppose that its equal will never again be shown here.

There is today in this country no more widely accepted authority on the subject of Oriental Rugs than Mr. Bird. For more than 30 years Rugs have been his life work and study. During this time he has represented such nationally known houses as Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, John Wanamaker of New York and Philadelphia, and the great wholesale importing house of Fritz & LaRue of New York, and in his numberless trips through Europe and Asia he has had wonderful opportunities for securing rare pieces.

His intimate knowledge of Rugs is quite as widely recognized in the Orient as it is in this country, Mr. Bird having been decorated by Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, and made an officer in the Order of Osmanli—no meaningless honor, for no less a person than the late King of England, His Majesty Edward VII., was made an officer of this same order.

Conditions of such a nature arose that Mr. Bird felt that, great as the sacrifice would be, he could no longer hold the collection, and while he had received most flattering offers for many individual pieces from prominent collectors all over the country, he would consider only the sale of the collection in its entirety. We feel we are particularly fortunate in being able to offer it.

It is, so far as we can learn, the only genuine collection of antiques ever offered in Boston, and broad as the statement sounds, the showing now made by us cannot be equalled by any store in this country or in the Orient today.

For years writers on the subject have made it clear that practically no antique Rugs were finding their way to this market, and the few pieces that today are coming from the weaving districts of Constantinople and other collecting centers of the East are held at prices that make their importation to this country out of the question. So rare are antiques in the Orient today that within the past two years Constantinople dealers visiting this country have been buying such rare specimens as they could find to take back to Constantinople to sell.

These Rugs, some of which have been in Mr. Bird's possession for more than 25 years, he has picked up all over the world. Included are a number of the rarest pieces from the collection gotten together by order of Muzaffar-ed-din, Shah of Persia, for exhibition at the World's Fair at St. Louis to represent an art for which Persia has been justly famed for centuries.

We cannot attempt a detailed description of these Rugs (which are described in detail in our catalog), and will merely state that with the exception of six fine pieces (sizes of which are as follows):

No. 854 Antique Saraband, size 16.1 x 8.8 No. 890 Antique Tekke, size 9 x 7
No. 855 Antique Saraband, size 13.3 x 5.9 No. 931 Antique Shiraz, size 18.8 x 7.1
No. 881 Antique Karabagh, size 18.11 x 7.2 No. 932 Antique Karabagh, size 18.6 x 6.8

the rugs are all in small sizes from 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 ft. to approximately 5 x 8 ft., together with many hall rugs of varying lengths. Of this collection Mr. Bird says:

"Every piece has been selected by me for some particular merit, and with the exception of three fine pieces, all are veritable antiques, a very large majority of which could not be duplicated at any price. There is no other such collection for sale in the world."

A similar opportunity in all reasonable probability will never be presented to the Rug lovers of Boston.

N. B. No cataloged pieces can be sent for approval.

H. R. Lane & Co.

34-38 Chauncy Street
Directly Opposite Avon Street

LINOLEUMS MATTINGS

CHANGES IN EVERETT EVENING SCHOOLS TO MARK NEW PROGRAM

Everett's school committee, upon the recommendation of a sub-committee consisting of Chairman George E. Hunt, John J. Lane and Arthur W. Bennett, has adopted plans for the opening of the evening schools with a more comprehensive course of instruction and a much larger teaching force.

The school term will commence Monday evening, Oct. 10, and will end about the middle of March. Sessions will be held every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, in the high school building from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

J. Henry Clagg, principal of the Webster school, has been re-elected principal of the evening schools. Of the high school faculty, John L. Hayward has been elected instructor in commercial studies, Miss K. Louise Lang in typewriting, Miss Susie G. Driscoll in cooking, which is a new evening school subject, Charles R. Herriek in physics, and Francis L. Bain in the new course in industrial training.

The other teachers are: Mechanical drawing, George H. Horseman Jr.; music, Albert S. Colburn; sewing, Miss Nannie G. Burnham; civil service, Principal Clifton W. Blanchard of the Center school; elementary subjects, Miss Ethel Merriman, Miss Belle Miller, Miss Lillah H. Smith and Miss Nellie M. Sparrell; assistant manual training instructor, Bernard S. Rose.

A course in wireless telegraphy will be given, which is probably the first course of the kind given in this state in a free evening school. Submaster Herriek of the high school will have charge. Apparatus is already installed in the building for the use of the pupils in the day school taking the course. Harold Powers, a graduate of the school and an expert wireless operator, will be assistant to Mr. Herriek.

YALE TO LEARN ECONOMY.

NEW HAVEN—Yale officials announced today that it has been decided to employ an expert in economy in business administration for the coming year under the direction of the university treasurer. The person chosen is Frederic B. Johnson, Yale, 1896, formerly connected with the Library Bureau of New York.

BIG NEW MUSTER FIELD NEXT YEAR

Capt. George E. Thorne, twenty-fourth United States infantry, chief militia officer of the regular army at the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, department commander, is to draw plans of Essex county, it is said today, which are to be presented to the next Massachusetts General Court in hopes of getting the money necessary to carry on maneuvers there next year.

There are to be two brigade camps, with maneuvers similar to those held in eastern Massachusetts a year ago. But instead of foreign state troops invading Massachusetts the problem will be the first brigade of the M. V. M. against the second brigade.

COUNCIL PROTEST FAILS.

BEVERLY, Mass.—In spite of the resolution of protest adopted by the common council, the council chamber will be used for the caucuses on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

SARDINE FISHERS OBJECT TO PRICE

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Sardine fishermen of St. John and Charlotte counties, owing to a reduction in the price of sardines from \$10 and \$8 to \$6 per hoghead made by the canneries, have decided to sell no sardines to the canneries at a price less than \$8 per hoghead.

At Eastport it was decided by the cannery proprietors to pay the fishermen a uniform price of \$6 per hoghead for their sardines. It is understood that the fishermen are firm in their decision to pay only \$8. The fishermen say if this be true they will stop fishing altogether.

SPLIT IN NIAGARA COUNTY.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara county, a stronghold of the old guard, Friday split its delegates to the state convention, 6 1/2 being pledged to the support of Sherman and 6 1/2 to Roosevelt as temporary chairman.

Dinner Sets in sets or parts of sets; all values, from the ordinary through the medium grades to the costly services. (112 piece Dinner Sets from \$8.50 per set upwards, to the very costly.)

Plates in single dozens, all values from three dollars and less, up to the costly decorations.

Fish Sets and Game Sets Superb designs.

Glassware All grades from the ordinary pressed ware, the etched up to the blown and cut crystal.

Wedding Gifts in cut glass and china in attractive lines.

One price, marked in plain figures and we are not undersold on equal wares if we know it.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.

Crockery, China and Glass Merchants
(Ten Floors)

33 Franklin St., Cor. Hawley

Near Washington and Summer Streets

PROFFER MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY COURSES TO PEOPLE OF STATE

Nine Professors Will Conduct Correspondence, Lecture, and Evening Business School Sections.

EXTENSION OPENING

MINNEAPOLIS.—Efforts are being made through the extension division of the University of Minnesota to carry the advantages of the university to all the people of the state who may wish them, whether as resident students or not.

To this end nine professors have been assigned to the extension work and courses have been established in three main divisions, correspondence courses, lecture courses and evening business school. By careful economy of time it is possible to contribute largely to the requirements of an A. B. degree by combining work in residence at the university summer school with correspondence study under the extension division.

Each assignment for correspondence work will have a topical outline and specific library and text references by volume and page, with questions upon this material. The student will be required to read the assignments, write topical discussions and send them to the university. The papers will be read, corrected and returned to the student.

The correspondence courses include: Elements of economics, currency and banking, American government, law of contract and agency, law of sales and negotiable instruments, law of business associations, law of bankruptcy, common carriers, wills, etc., banking practice, railway transportation, principles of accounting, manufacturing and cost accounting, corporation accounting and accounting systems.

The evening courses in the department of economics have been given an impetus by the action of the Minneapolis and St. Paul chapters of the American Institute of Banking in adopting the university course of study as its own and sending bank clerks from both cities here for their work. They give courses in economics, business law and currency and banking. These qualify for the institute certificate. In addition to the regular courses of instruction lectures will be given by men of prominence and ability in the business world.

Last year at the close of the spring work the university evening school had 257 pupils enrolled in seven courses offered. Of these the greater part were bank clerks of the Twin Cities.

The "school by mail" course of the department of education is also proving popular among Minnesota teachers. The movement for a woman's gymnasium, which has been agitated for two years, is again a live question.

A "stag" party was given by the University Y. M. C. A. in its building to get the freshmen acquainted with the older men.

Spanish has been added to the curriculum of the school of mines for the benefit of graduates who go to Mexico or South America.

Candidates for the freshman and sophomore delating teams will hold contests next Tuesday on the subject of the commission form of government for cities.

Registration at the agricultural college this year has exceeded all records, and accommodations have become too small. The registration last week reached 350. The total for all of last year was only 300.

The board of regents of the university met Thursday to consider plans submitted by Architect Clarence Johnston for buildings on the greater campus.

The forestry committee of the board of regents has under consideration several names of candidates for the chair of Dean S. B. Green, but has yet made no recommendations.

ADVERTISER TO INVADE TUNNEL OF LONDON TUBE

LONDON.—The advertiser has determined to invade the tunnel of the tube. He will be better employed there than in making hideous the country by the railroad tracks overhead. At the same time, it is doubtful whether his new enterprise will add to the comfort of the travelers underground, while it will certainly not lessen the atrocities he scatters through the fields above. The idea is the creating inside tunnels, of the various underground systems, of a continuous cinematographic show, by means of which travelers between the stations will have their attention occupied by gazing through the windows no longer into darkness, but into a sort of perpetual "Great White Way" along which the advertisements of the hoardings will no doubt be duplicated in electric light.

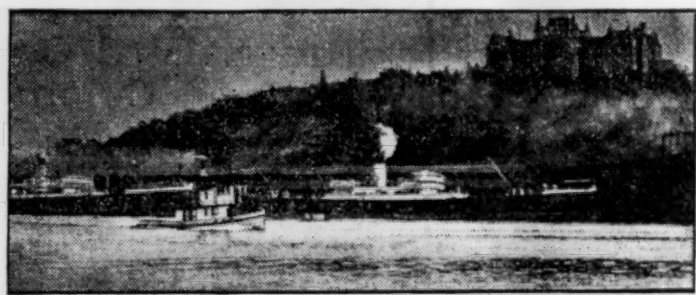
MEXICO HONORS DR. ROWE.

PHILADELPHIA.—It was announced here Friday that Dr. L. S. Rowe of this city, president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, has been appointed honorary professor in the National University of Mexico, which was formally opened with impressive ceremonies.

STATE PAYS SCHOOL GRANTS.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Payments of the school appropriations from the department of public instruction this summer have so far aggregated \$3,464,301.26. The appropriation this year to the common schools amounts to \$5,785,970.28, exclusive of the sums given to the normal schools, etc.

GREAT PROJECT DISCUSSED FOR \$100,000,000 TERMINAL ON WATERFRONT OF TACOMA



TACOMA'S SPLENDID WATERFRONT.

This picture shows the docks in the vicinity of the location of the proposed office building and railroad terminal. The building in the background is the high school.

TACOMA, Wash.—A mammoth terminal building to cost \$100,000,000 may be erected in this city. A. P. Gillies, who has promoted the project, has been able to enlist the cooperation of many prominent New York financiers, it is said, and has returned to Tacoma with the statement that it is now only necessary for Tacoma business men to lend their moral support to the enterprise.

No definite details of the building are yet to be made public, but the building, to be known as the Imperial, is expected to face the waterfront near Sixth street, and besides furnishing a number of offices, will be a terminal for many railroads.

The building will be constructed in units, but the initial structure will be massive.

European Aeronautics

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

LONDON.—Mr. Lorraine has created a name for himself, not only as an able aviator, but as one whose audacity appears to know no bounds. At the Bourne-mouth aviation meeting, it will be remembered, Mr. Lorraine, who was then little more than a novice, made a flight over the sea under the most adverse conditions. In spite of a strong wind, heavy rain, and considerable mist, Mr. Lorraine started on his flight to the Isle of Wight and back. He reached the Isle of Wight, landed successfully on a suitable open space, and eventually returned. It was reported a short time ago that, owing to the necessity of carrying out some extensive repairs to his aeroplane, Mr. Lorraine had given up all idea of flying from England to Ireland this season. Since then, however, Mr. Lorraine has been able to make a most successful attempt to accomplish the overseas flight.

He started from Holyhead and made straight for Dublin, and would undoubtedly have reached his destination but for the breaking of some wires, owing to which Mr. Lorraine alighted in the sea about 60 yards from the Bailey lighthouse at Howth, and nine miles from Dublin. Both Mr. Lorraine and his aeroplane were successfully brought to land later on. It appears that Mr. Lorraine rose steadily from the commencement of his flight, until he reached an altitude of 4000 feet. On several occasions he experienced engine trouble, owing to which he fell a considerable distance, but was able to reach the desired altitude again as soon as the engine had been restarted. Mr. Lorraine had intended landing in Phoenix park, Dublin, but he decided, owing to the unsatisfactory working of the engine, to land on Howth Head, a feat he very nearly accomplished.

TOURISTS MAY VISIT EAST AFRICAN PORTS ON BRITISH VESSEL

LONDON.—By the enterprise of the Union-Castle line it has at last become possible for British troops, emigrants and tourists to visit any port of British East Africa on a vessel flying their own flag, instead of as hitherto being compelled to make use of the German steamship companies. In future, a first class intermediate liner will leave Southampton once a month, calling at Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Chinde, Beira and Lourenco. Natal will be the last place of call, and by joining the connecting mail boat at Durban a passenger can do the whole trip in about two months.

This fact should prove an immense attraction to the tourist, and will help to make this part of the British empire better known because more accessible.

The initial trip was undertaken by the Guelph, which left Southampton on Sept. 14, and is due at Natal on Oct. 25. The steamer to follow the Guelph will be the Gotha on Oct. 12, the Gorkh on Nov. 9 and the Gascon on Dec. 7. It is satisfactory to learn that the Union-Castle line and the German lines are working together very amicably.

LYNN CRITICIZES CENSUS FIGURES

LYNN, Mass.—The census figures giving Lynn a population of 89,336 fall short fully 3000 of the actual population, says President R. S. Bauer of the Lynn Board of Trade.

Mr. Bauer bases his statement on the Lynn polls and on investigations made by the Board of Trade. He intimates that whole blocks were skipped.

The enumeration in Lynn was under the charge of Harry C. Downs of Boston with an office at Lynn city hall, who is reported to have declared that he made every effort to have his men get correct lists. President Bauer believes that more homes are owned in Lynn per capita than in any other city in the state.

TURKISH TROOPS ENFORCE DEMAND

LONDON.—Things do not seem to be progressing much in the Yemen. A demand was made recently by the Turkish governor, Muhammad Ali Pasha, that Yahia Mamiduddin, the imam of Yemen, should deliver up the arms and ammunition captured from the Turks at Sana in 1905. In the event of the imam's refusal the governor threatened to resort to drastic measures with a view to enforcing his demands. The imam, however, declined to give up the captured articles, and military operations have in consequence been started by the Turkish troops.

PROPERTY VALUES IN SUMMER CAPITAL INCREASE RAPIDLY

SIMLA.—The recent sale of the Hotel Cecil at Simla shows, in a conspicuous way, how great has been the increase in value of property in this, the summer capital of India. In 1850 the house known as "The Tendris," which forms the main block of the Hotel Cecil as it now exists, was sold by auction for a sum of Rs.2410. Improvements were carried out in the building, and in 1877 it was purchased for Rs.18,000. Later the house was reconstructed and let as three flats, and in 1902 it was sold for Rs.45,000. Considerable additions were made by its new owner and it was at this period that it started life as a hotel. The value of the property continued to increase with the result that its latest purchase price reached the high figure of Rs.250,000. It goes without saying that the steady increase in the value of the Simla property is highly gratifying to the owners of this property, but the officials of the government of India who have to make their home for part of the year, at any rate, at Simla, may be excused for taking a somewhat different view of the matter.

LAND OFFICE SHY OF FRAUD REPORT

SPOKANE.—None of the land office officials here or at Seattle will discuss the stories that an entirely new set of Alaskan land claimants holding options on four times as much land as the Cunningham group, are under investigation by the general land office. The apparent activity of the land office, however, appears to confirm the reports. The story is that the claims were procured by exactly the same methods as those pursued by the Cunninghams, persons prominent not only in the Northwest, but in the national capital, being involved.

NNE-TION PLAN DEFEATED.

BERKELEY, Cal.—By a vote of 4009 against 1402 for annexation to Oakland, Berkeley rejected the plan to unite the two cities in one commonwealth. The vote was a little less than 3 to 1, the annexationists showing greater strength than was expected by opponents of the measure. Interest in the election was so great that out of a registration of 7272 more than 5410 votes were cast.

FRENCH LINE LAUNCHES SHIP.

ST. NAZAIRE, France.—The steamship France, built for the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French line), for its New York and Havre service, was launched recently. The France is the largest ship in the French merchant marine. She will be second only in size and speed to the Lusitania and Mauretania.

GIVES UP LUCRATIVE CIVIC EMPLOYMENT THROUGH HIGH IDEAL

Building Superintendent of Borough of Bronx, New York, Finds His \$4000 Post Needless and Resigns.

HIS ACT IS HONORED

NEW YORK.—Assistant Superintendent Robert C. Winters of the Bronx bureau of buildings has resigned his position at \$4000 a year because he doesn't want to take the city's money for doing nothing. Borough President Cyrus C. Miller accepted the resignation and told Mr. Winters in a letter that such disinterestedness was indeed rare.

"Since I was appointed superintendent of buildings of the Bronx," wrote Mr. Winters to the borough president, "I have endeavored to carry on the duties to the best of my ability and to learn such methods as would result in an efficient and economic conduct of your administration. I have come to the conclusion that the office of assistant superintendent of buildings in the borough of the Bronx is not necessary to your administration. It is not a position created by the charter and it has no powers or duties except such as may be designated to it by the superintendent of buildings."

"The administration could in my judgment get along quite as well without this office as with it, and I therefore take the liberty of suggesting to you that the office is unnecessary. I do this the more unwillingly, as it has been a pleasure to be connected with your administration. Please accept my resignation, which is hereby tendered to you."

President Miller, very much surprised, wrote as follows to Mr. Winters:

"It was with regret that I received your letter containing your resignation on the ground that the place is not necessary for my administration. Upon examination into the matter, I am forced to the conclusion that you are right, and so I accept the resignation, to take effect on Oct. 1. There seems to be nothing to do but accept the resignation, even though it may be with a feeling of personal regret. It is rare that one is in a position you are in to render the public such a disinterested service, and it is still perhaps more rare that the opportunity is accepted."

Mr. Winters lives at 111 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street.

"I did," said he, "what any other honest or fair-minded man would have done."

SULTAN OF SULU DUE FOR ARRIVAL ON THE ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK.—Jamul Kiram II, Sultan of Sulu, will arrive in New York on the American line St. Louis, this morning. The Sultan will be welcomed on behalf of the government by Maj. Hugh L. Scott, fourteenth United States cavalry, who was for several years governor of Sulu.

The meeting of the Sultan and the President will be that of old friends, for Kiram II. and President Taft have known each other for some 10 years.

The Sultan will stay at the Hotel Astor while in New York. Jamul Kiram II., as the Sultan prefers to be known among his people, ascended the throne of Sulu in 1894, and until the occupation of the archipelago by the Americans he was a monarch of great power. Since that time his power has dwindled until today about the only authority he has left is as titular head of the Mohammedan faith in the Sulu archipelago, of which practically all of his former subjects are adherents.

MISS MAIDMENT GIVES PRACTICAL TALKS TO FARMERS

SALISBURY, Rhodesia.—Considerable interest has been aroused by a series of lectures and interesting demonstrations given by Miss Maidment in connection with dairy work and poultry keeping. This course of lectures constitutes another instance of the energetic steps that are being taken by the Rhodesian agricultural department for the improvement of Rhodesia. It is expected that excellent results will follow the lectures delivered by Miss Maidment, for the greatest interest was taken in what she had to say, by the Rhodesian dairymen in the districts she visited. Speaking on the subject of making butter, Miss Maidment not only told them how to do it, but gave the practical demonstration of the methods she advocated by actually churning the butter as she delivered her lecture, explaining each part of the process as the work proceeded.

FLYING EXHIBIT THIS AFTERNOON

Claude Grahame-White arrived in Boston today and went at once to the Harvard aviation field, Atlantic, where this afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock under the auspices of B. F. Keith, he is scheduled to perform many feats with his Blériot monoplane and his Farman biplane. Arrangements are completed for accommodating thousands of spectators at popular prices.

A. L. LaVer's Co.

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OUR extraordinary showing of fine selected furs, in many distinctive styles, and of special importation, together with splendid values, makes our stock incomparable.

Gowns

THE latest fashions in street and evening gowns, in materials of great variety, and especially arranged by our own designers. These gowns include some very special values.

Millinery

THE Paris models for fall, imported especially for our stock, are smart, exclusive and at moderate prices.

190-192 Boylston St. AND 32-34 Park Square
TELEPHONE BACK BAY 1344.

Expect Scottish Exhibition to Be Great Success

Corporation of Glasgow grants fifty acres in Kelvingrove park for purpose.

GLASGOW.—Judging from the manner in which the guarantee fund was subscribed it may be legitimately expected that the 1911 Scottish exhibition at Glasgow will be a complete success. The idea of the exhibition originated, according to the prospectus, at a meeting held in the Merchants house, Glasgow, March, 1909, "of gentlemen interested in the furtherance of education, and in particular of the more serious study and more efficient teaching of Scottish history and literature." A committee was forthwith formed for the purpose of promoting the exhibition which is to be of a national character with the avowed object of raising a fund to be applied primarily to the endowment of a chair of Scottish history and literature in the University of Glasgow. It was agreed "that the exhibition should be so designed as to create a greater public interest in Scottish history and literature; should celebrate the memory of distinguished Scotsmen; and should present a realistic picture of Scottish history and life in bygone times exhibiting those arts and industries in which the Scottish people are, or have been, pre-eminent, and encouraging exhibits from all sources for comparison and instruction, and for the stimulation of national enterprise—due attention being given to modern art, music and outdoor entertainment."

The proposals were finally confirmed by a large and representative meeting held in September, 1909, under the presidency of the Marquis of Tullibardine. The exhibition will be held in Kelvingrove park, close to the center of the city, about 50 acres having been generously granted for the purpose by the corporation of Glasgow. An interesting feature in connection with the promotion of this undertaking is the rapidity with which the guarantee fund was completed. £143,000, having been provided within a few weeks.

Two important exhibitions have already been held on this site and it is considered that since over 11,000,000 persons visited the exhibition of 1901, it may be taken for granted that the forthcoming exhibition will be an equal, if not greater success. The exhibition may be divided into four sections: national history, modern fine art, industry, and entertainment. Among the many attractions will be a series of lectures to be delivered on subjects of national interest by some of the greatest of Scottish scholars and orators. There will also be representations of well known scenes in the history of Scotland, by means of living pictures and pageants, in addition to which a number of ancient Scottish buildings will be reproduced and artistically arranged in groups in the grounds. These buildings will be occupied by people representing the various conditions of life of olden times. One of the most attractive portions of the exhibition will undoubtedly be the palace of industries which will cover an area of 110,000 square feet, and will contain numerous exhibits of both national and international interest.

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GUATEMALA LINE MAY ASK FOR HELP AGAINST MEXICO

GUATEMALA CITY.—The American state department may be asked to intervene in the controversy that has grown out of the extension of the Mexican National railroad line into Guatemalan territory.

In 1908 the Guatemala Central railroad, an American corporation, was granted an exclusive concession to extend its line to the frontier of Mexico, thus completing another link in the Pan-American railroad system. Preferential right was also granted to build a bridge to connect the line with the Mexican Pan-American railroad.

Late in 1909 a company, of which David E. Thompson, formerly American ambassador to Mexico, became the president, and the son of President Diaz, one of the directors, purchased the Mexican Pan-American railroad. In January last President Thompson secured from Guatemala a concession allowing him to build a bridge across the Suchiate river and establish a terminal for the Mexican line on Guatemalan soil.

This brought forth a protest from the American line in Guatemala. The Mexican Pan-American railroad has since passed into the hands of the Mexican government, though Mr. Thompson has retained the ownership of the concession for the bridge which the line will use.

FINDS \$1000; GIVES IT TO OWNER.

SCRANTON, Pa.—George Emerson, gateman at the Lackawanna railroad crossing in Moscow, picked up a package containing \$1000 in banknotes yesterday. The money had been lost by William Miller, cashier of the First National Bank of Moscow, to whom it was returned.

GERMAN ORGAN SAYS MONITORS WILL BE NEW WAR VESSELS

BERLIN.—The great Socialist organ, the Vorwarts, which announced a few days ago that the Dreadnoughts were to be consigned to the scrap-heap, and that England and Germany were both working with feverish haste to perfect a new form of Monitor, to be armed with guns of extraordinary range and power, has, after the lapse of some days, returned to the subject with the object of emphasizing the accuracy of its information and giving further details of the designs. The new ships, it declares, will revert indirectly to the old Monitor type. They will be armed with one or two guns, placed in turrets, which, in the absence of both masts and funnels, will be able to be swung right round, so that the guns can be trained in any direction desired. The engines of the ships will, it declares, be motor-driven by internal combustion engines. An admission that the English Admiralty are designing a ship, engineered in this manner, has recently found its way into the press, and the Vorwarts now draws attention to the fact that Krupp has admitted that, in the immediate future, the German Admiralty will have at its disposal a gun of exceptional power and durability.

POPE MANUFACTURING SURPLUS.

NEW YORK.—The Pope Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended July 31 surplus available for dividend, \$745,391.

MECHANICS EXPOSITION

Oct. 3-29

It will be the greatest indoor fair New England has ever seen. Every inch of the vast Mechanics Building will be occupied. There will be over 200 practical working demonstrations of the making of things. The Edna Francis Simons orchestra will give three concerts every day.

By the Famous UNITED STATES MARINE BAND

See making of Good-year well shoes; the very latest inventions of Thomas A. Edison; the making of a daily newspaper in model printing plant; magnificent art loan exhibit; the hall of models; the great exhibits of the products of the Northwest; Canadian Government exhibit; a trip to the Pacific Coast in moving pictures; Domestic Science Department; entire basement devoted to automobile department with 1911 models.

IT WILL TAKE A DAY TO SEE IT

Open 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Daily

Admission 25c ALL ATTRACTIONS FREE NO CHARGE FOR SEATS

CIVIC TRAINING IN MASSACHUSETTS

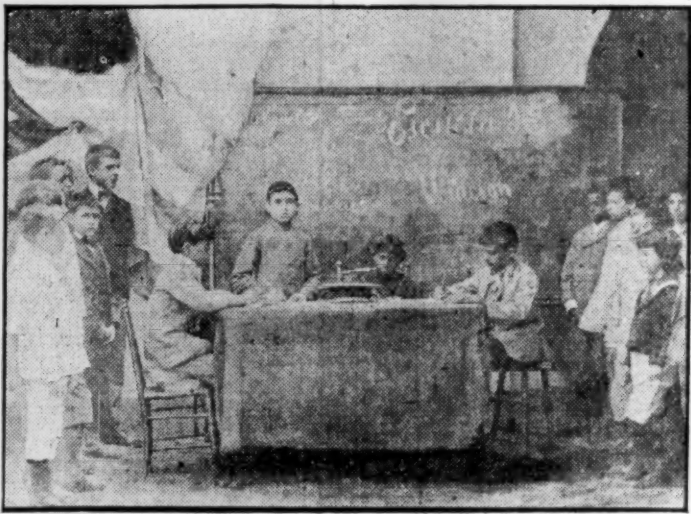
Statement of the origin and development of the movement.

Since the School City League has established its offices at 29A Beacon street, Boston, interest in its work has developed in the schools of the city as well as among the friends of the schools. Accordingly The Christian Science Monitor has secured from Wilson L. Gill, president of the Patriotic League and the founder of the school city system, which is a branch of that league's work, his own story of the origin and development of the movement. This story, just as Mr. Gill has written it, is presented herewith.

Throughout the United States "machine government" or "boss rule" has been dominant. The college bred men of the country have not taken part in primaries, elections and jury service. The great mass of votes has been cast under direction of "ward leaders." The government of our schools and colleges is monarchical and all students and pupils are trained to be mere obedient, or in some cases disobedient, subjects of government in which they should be active, responsible citizens. This condition has necessarily produced "bosses" and "machine government."

In 1897 to help meet that condition I devised a method of moral and civic training for use in all public and private schools. I applied it with astonishing success in a New York school of 1100 Russian-Jewish children of from 5 to 15 years of age. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the United States army, while military governor of Cuba, appointed me general supervisor of moral and civic training and we introduced the method into 3600 schoolrooms. The results were excellent, in many instances it seemed almost miraculous. As military governor of the Moro province of the Philippine islands, General Wood introduced the method into some of the schools within his command. The method is used successfully in some schools of every state in the Union, as well as in some of the schools in many foreign countries.

In 1905 I was invited to address the Cantabrigia Club in Cambridge and the Massachusetts State Press Club in Boston. That led to about 60 more addresses in and about Boston that spring.



COUNTING THE VOTE.

Scene in Jose A. Saco school city in Havana, where the experiment in self government among the pupils was tried with success.

enroll as members of the School City League, that we can show the strength of our movement and at the same time have the funds necessary for printing, clerical and other work and thus make the work continuous. Some of the brightest, best known men and women in Massachusetts are enlisted in the cause. It is their opinion that our enrollment fee should be so small that every member of a family, even the very little ones, may feel that they count for the truest, best public service.

For this reason the enrollment fee is fixed at 25 cents, and for those who wish to receive the bulletins of the league whenever issued, \$1.

The School City League is the sustaining branch of the Patriotic League, of which Lyman Beecher Stowe is the secretary and the following men are the council: Gen. James A. Beaver, former Governor of Pennsylvania; Judge Ben B. Lindsay; Admiral George Dewey, United States navy; President William H. P. Faunce, Brown University; Dr. George W. Kirchway, dean of law department, Columbia University; the Hon. Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President; the Hon. Gifford Pinchot; the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, New York; Josiah Strong, D. D., New York; Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, United States army.

Five Presidents of the United States have been members of our advisory board, which consists of 30 men and women well known for their public service, among whom are Jacob Riis and the Rev. Thomas McMillin, Paulist father of New York, and the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., father of the Christian Endeavor Society, the Rev. Charles F. Dole and Ralph Albertson of Boston.

We invite the cooperation of every friend of true democracy.



CITY COUNCIL OF PUPILS.

Municipal officers of the pupils of public school No. 20 in Havana.

I organized a few school cities. A well known Boston woman gave \$2000 to a committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs to maintain the work after I left the state. Much excellent work was done. The fund was exhausted two or three years ago, but the little republics stand in some of the schools as an illustration of the value of democracy in child life. Now the movement needs a new impulse, and I am in Boston for that purpose.

I had discovered for myself, as many others had before me, that love, in its broadest, best sense, must be the basis of all successful law and that democracy is a success or failure exactly in proportion to the extent of the actual practical use of the golden rule in the social and political life of the community. On this principle as a foundation I built the republic of the school—that is, the government of any public or private school.

The plan is as follows: The children agree to sign a petition for citizenship which includes a pledge of loyalty to this principle and to all lawful authority. They adopt a brief code of laws to which they may add others later. The pupils of each room elect a mayor, president of the city council and judge, and except among the very little children, a clerk for each of these departments of government. All the children in the room are members of the city council. The mayor appoints, and the council confirms the appointments, a captain of police, either a boy or a girl, and two boys and two girls policemen, to aid in the observing of the laws and to render to the other children every practical courtesy. There are appointed in the same way such other administrative officers as may be wanted, such, for instance, as sanitary officers, a boy and girl to see that shoes, hands, faces, clothing, etc., are clean and in proper order, and that sanitary conditions in general are maintained. Several of these school cities constitute a school state with its governor, chief justice, legislature consisting of one boy and one girl representative from each city and such other officers as may be wanted. The same analogy follows in national government and international relations.

The teacher's relations to this civic training is exactly the same as the training in mathematics and all other school work.

After five years I have returned to Massachusetts and find that there are enough school republics in operation for a conclusive demonstration that the method is right for social, political and pedagogical purposes. Enough good work has been done and it has stood the test of time long enough to prove that it is not a mere passing fad, but a great educational improvement, and to raise the question, "What next?" The only possible right answer is, "Put it in the curriculum of the schools."

As the pioneer of the movement in favor of better social and political conditions by means of child citizenship in all schools, I invite you, every man, woman, boy and girl everywhere to

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES TO HOLD A NATIONAL COUNCIL

Prominent Churchmen From Various Parts of the Country and From Abroad Are Included in the List of Speakers Out Today—American Board Centenary.

The meetings of the national council of Congregational churches and of other national Congregational societies, to be held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Oct. 10-20, will be marked by the participation of prominent churchmen from all parts of this country and from abroad, some of whose names were officially announced in Boston today.

Addresses will be made by the Hon. H. M. Beardsley of St. Louis on "Industrial Obligations," by President Ozora S. Davis of the Chicago Theological Seminary on "Immigration in Relation to the Church," by President Marion L. Burton of Smith College on the "Religious Education of Congregational Youth," and by President Albert Parker Fitch of the Andover Theological Seminary on "Partnership of the Church and the Theological Seminary."

The stated sermon before the national council and the several societies will be by President W. Douglas Mackenzie of Hartford Theological Seminary. W. B. D. Gray of Cheyenne, Wyo., will also speak.

The chief interest is in the meeting in celebration of the centenary of the American board, to be held Thursday evening, Oct. 13, in Tremont Temple. Delegates from more than 50 other missionary societies will present engrossed addresses of congratulation, and the principal address will be given by the Rev. Wardlaw Thompson, D. D., LL. D., secretary of the London Missionary Society of London.

On Oct. 12, the day preceding the centenary, the morning and afternoon will be taken up with a historical pilgrimage of the delegates by special train to Andover and Bradford, connected with the organization of the American board.

At the former place a monument will be dedicated near "The Missionary Woods," with an historical address by the Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., of New York. At Bradford a monument will be dedicated on the spot where the American board was organized in 1810, with an historical address by John R. Mott, LL. D.

Other distinguished speakers at the other sessions of the American board will be President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College; President Tasaka Harada, LL. D., of the Doshisha, Japan; the Rev. George Washburn, D. D., former president of Robert College, Turkey; the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., pastor of the Broadway tabernacle, New York; the Rev. H. P. Dewey, D. D., of Minneapolis, and Drs. Arthur H. Smith and John P. Jones.

Many of the visiting clergymen will be invited to preach in greater Boston

during these meetings, and as a committee to arrange for such local supply, the Rev. Jay T. Stocking of Newtonville has been appointed.

TRUCE EFFECTED IN FRATERNITIES AS TO INSURANCE

Stand of Associated Organization and Congress as to Legislation to Be Reconciled at Meeting.

CHICAGO — A temporary truce has been effected between the National Fraternal Congress and the Associated Fraternities of America, following a break two weeks ago when the fraternal congress severed its relations with its fellow organization when they could not agree upon a proper bill for state insurance legislation.

R. E. Folk, of Tennessee, chairman of the fraternal committee at the national convention of insurance commissioners, Friday called a conference of his committee to attempt a reconciliation between the two representative bodies. The conference will be held in Mobile, on Sept. 27, three days prior to the national convention.

At the time of the break in relations the fraternal congress announced that it would cooperate with the insurance commissioners in securing needed legislation looking toward the ultimate solvency of the fraternal insurance business.

ARBITRAL COURT CASE PREPARED

WASHINGTON — Preparations were completed today for the hearing of the second important case brought before The Hague international tribunal by the United States this year—the claim of the Orinoco Steamship Company against the government of Venezuela, involving approximately \$3,000,000.

The claimants are almost all Americans. The tribunal will convene next Wednesday. The claim is one of the five which led to the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Venezuela and contributed to the downfall of President Castro.

CALLS SPECIALIZING A CHIEF ELEMENT IN THE NEW EDUCATION

Demand for the Practical Is Regarded by New York Sun as Essence of Development in Modern School.

VIEW OF DR. FAUNCE

Specialization is the characteristic of the newer education. With the intensive application of men to single branches of endeavor, the division of business and professional fields into departments, demanding the trained intelligence of specialists, and particularly with the invasion of all fields of work by women, the growth and expansion of the technical and professional school has been an exigency that until recently had not been adequately met, says the New York Sun.

Twenty years ago the business college was an experiment; today it is such an established necessity that one development of it, the correspondence school, has entered the field to meet the necessity of those who cannot take time to attend regular classes.

The language school has risen to keep pace with the extending field of commerce. Law schools and other institutions of instruction have multiplied. Conservatories of music and schools of oratory and dramatic art offer practical opportunities for students who need to fit themselves for special work in life. Schools for aeronauts soon will be common.

The essence of all this development in the special school is the demand for the practical. There are many who cannot have the luxury of a college course and who find themselves unfitted for their adopted professions without at least a short course in the fundamentals of the craft or business. For such the great number of schools of specialization offer the sole opportunity.

But with the opportunity so tremendous as it is today, and with the art of teaching so specialized that not one branch of knowledge that may make for practical training is overlooked, the problem of the parent today is not how to give his children an education, but what kind of an education is best to select. No future Lincoln need borrow a neighbor's book and chop a store of pitch pine knots to insure himself preparation for his life work.

What other education foundations, commissions in educational affairs, the movement of the greater colleges and universities toward a standardization of the collegiate course, the growing influence of the private school and the academies of technical and artistic training, the educational problem is being reduced to accurate terms of understanding even as it grows more complex.

As much attention is paid today to proper instruction in the raising of sugar beet roots as to the investigation of Greek roots. That is one of the signs of progress and development. The higher chemistry has as yet brought no end to the list of combinations of carbon; the higher education recognizes no limit to the legitimate specialization and intensive development of its resources.

Because the increased efficiency of the private academy and fitting school during the latter years has made the standard of collegiate education higher and has turned into the colleges and universities throughout the land a type of student who cannot be content with the cut and dried formalism of the old order, the college problem has come to claim the attention of the pedagogues with greater and greater persistence.

Teachers have ceased to consider what so many hours of Horace and so many hours of comic sections will do for the student, and they are now weighing the effect that the college course has upon character and conversely the effect of character upon the college. What must the college give to its graduates if they will be practical men is now the question, not how many units of study must a man complete to be a college graduate.

The Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, recently answered this universal question of the college instructors. He said that the endowments of the real college were four in number, and he named them thus: "Knowledge of how to deal with one's fellow men. A true sense of proportion and soundness of judgment. Capacity for loyalty to a person, an institution or a cause. The formation of certain methods and habits and ideals of work which are essentially the same in all occupations and professions."

The chief failure of the college today is in teaching students the zest and joy of serious, persevering, intellectual labor," said the president of Brown. "If this glaring deficiency can be remedied we may believe that the college is fairly successful in giving its graduates knowledge of men, soundness of judgment."

Even while finding these weaknesses in some aspects of college training today, President Faunce is convinced of the fallacy of the old belief that the college world and the great world outside are two territories separated by a gulf which has to be bridged at graduation.

PRINCE RADOLIN HONORED. PARIS—Prince von Radolin is receiving signal marks of the French government's esteem on his retirement as German ambassador to France. President Fallieres, Premier Briand and Foreign Minister Pichon in turn have given luncheon in his honor.

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News of the Navy

Today's Naval Orders.

The following naval orders were posted today:

Rear Admiral T. S. Phelps, detached duty as commandant of the thirteenth naval district and continue other duties.

Commodore F. H. Sherman, retired, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to home.

Capt. C. C. Rogers, to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Commander Y. Sterling, Jr., to duty command the Paulding when placed in commission.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. Eldridge, retired, detached duty in charge time service, Hampton Roads, to home.

Ensign J. H. Hoover, to duty the Paulding when placed in commission.

Midshipman S. W. King, detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and wait orders.

Marine Corps Orders.

Col. Randolph Dickens, appointed president marine retiring board to convene at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Oct. 3, 1910.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Lane, A. A. and L., appointed member marine retiring board to convene at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; Oct. 3, 1910.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Dawson, A. P. M., and Capt. S. A. W. Patterson, ordered to report to president marine retiring board, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 3, 1910, for examination.

Lieut.-Col. George Barnett, granted an extension of 14 days on present leave of absence.

Maj. A. W. Catlin, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to duty at marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. F. C. Lander, upon reporting of relief, detached the Delaware, to duty marine barracks, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. C. C. Carpenter, upon reporting of relief, detached the Tennessee, to duty in command of marine detachment the Rhode Island.

Capt. F. S. Witte, upon reporting of relief, detached the Rhode Island, to command marine barracks, naval station, Key West, Fla.

Capt. T. H. Brown, detached marine barracks, naval academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 26, to command marine detachment the Delaware.

Capt. J. F. McGill, detached marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P. R., to special temporary duty in charge of office of assistant adjutant and inspector, South Atlantic inspection district, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. J. H. A. Day, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to duty instruction naval war college.

Capt. George Van Olen, continue duty at naval war college.

Capt. Wirt McCreary, detached, the Mississippi upon reporting of his relief to duty marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieutenant Ward Ellis, appointed recorder marine retiring board to convene at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 3, 1910.

First Lieutenant J. R. Henley, appointed member of general court martial, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PLANS TO INSPECT COAST LUMBER

TACOMA, Wash. — In order to increase the demand for Pacific coast lumber by reducing the friction between coast shippers and eastern buyers, due to disputes over grades, the board of managers of the Pacific coast inspection bureau, which operates in connection with the Pacific Coast Shippers Association, has just put 30 permanent lumber inspectors into the field.

The inspectors will cover the territory into which Northwest mills constantly ship fir lumber. This will be the first time an eastern inspection of lumber has been attempted by coast shippers.

NEW GAS PLANT FOR EUGENE, ORE.

EUGENE, Ore. — N. H. White, gas engineer for the H. M. Byllesby Company, now in control of the light and gas plants of Eugene, states that the new 500,000 cubic feet capacity gas plant which the company has contracted to have finished by February will probably be completed before that time. This new plant will have seven times the capacity of the present plant and is intended to serve the city for many years. This will be the source of supply of both Eugene and Springfield.

COLLEGE APPROVES PLANS.

REGINA, Sask. — The board of governors of the Saskatchewan Methodist College has approved of the plans of Messrs. Brown & Vallance, of Montreal, for two big buildings which are to be erected next year. It is expected that the buildings, to cost \$250,000, will be completed by the fall of 1912.

PURITY CONGRESS TO MEET.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Extensive arrangements are being made for the meeting of the national purity congress, which will be held at Los Angeles Oct. 18 and 19, and in which speakers of national prominence will take part.

NEW YALE PROFESSOR.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Gordon Edward Sherman of Montclair, N. J., has been appointed assistant professor of comparative law in the Yale law school.

EXAMINATION DUE FOR CIVIL SERVICE

The United States civil service commission announces examinations at usual places in the larger cities of the country for filling vacancies in the government service. Application blanks may be obtained of the commission in Washington, and must be filed on or before the date mentioned.

Mechanical draftsmen, topographical draftsmen and tracers, salaries \$1 to \$1500 a month, are wanted in the Panama canal service; examination Oct.

Practical paper makers for vacuum in the forest service, salary \$1000 a year; assistants in farm accounting in the bureau of plant industry; salary \$1000 to \$1500 a year; laboratory helpers in department of agriculture sub-offices; several cities, salary \$600 a year; examinations Oct. 8.

Wireless telegraph operators in the Philippine service, salary \$1200 a year; first class and second class engineers the departmental service, Washington salary not stated; teacher in woodwork in the Haskell institute, Kansas, salary \$800, with quarters, and other vacancies as they may occur; examination Oct. 19.

PRINTING PLANT TO RESUME.

FALL RIVER, Mass. — Announcement was made at the offices of the American Printing Company Friday that the plant would resume operations next week, the engraving department being already engraving. The plant has been idle for 16 weeks.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street New York 34th Street

SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

The finest Silks the World produces.

Complete assortments of the latest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets always in stock.

On Monday and Tuesday, September the 26th and 27th.

Sale of Fifteen Thousand Yards of Double Width Crepe de Chine—an entire assortment of this season's colors, also White, Cream and Black. 1.00 per yard value 1.50

DRESS GOODS DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

On Monday, September the 26th.

Sale of Colored Dress Materials of various weaves, including Rough Hopsacking, Homespun, Diagonal and Novelty Suiting. 50 to 54 inches wide. 1.25 per yard former prices 1.50, 1.75 to 2.50

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

All Wool Coating Serge. 50 inches wide. 85c per yard former price 1.50

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street New York 34th Street

E. T. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

154 & 155 Tremont Street

Announce Their Formal

Opening and Exhibition

of the Fall Fashions and invite you and your friends to be present during the coming week when they will emphasize anew the style prestige in a most complete presentation of Fashionable Apparel and Accessories for women and misses.

Personal search by members of the firm of the famous style marts of France, Germany, England and Austria, and an accurate forecast of styles that are assured the greatest preference, and with the positive assurance of these styles being confined alone to them, makes this the ideal source of supply where quality, exclusiveness and individuality are potent factors.

Prominent in the Exhibit Are

Suits, Costumes, Gowns, Coats, Millinery,
Waists, Neckwear, Jewelry, Gloves,
Veils, Furs, Etc., Etc.

THE E. T. SLATTERY CO. also desire to call attention to the enlargement and rearrangement of various departments made during the summer months, thus improving opportunity for selection and permitting them to render improved service to customers.

FASHIONS AND

RICH DESIGNS FROM ORIENT

Mandarin skirt embroidery makes handsome dress garniture.

A SECRET known to a few women but which should be shared by all is the handsome dress garniture that can be made from the mandarin skirts which they have seen and admired as they were displayed in the Chinese and Japanese stores. They are exquisitely beautiful, but, more than that, they are not expensive. Twice their cost is spent without question on that which is not half so beautiful and not nearly so distinctive.

Mandarins are high officials of noble birth in the Chinese empire. They wear none but the richest materials showing finest workmanship. Their garments are made especially for them, but it is possible for others to get hold of them sometimes. Thus a great many are brought over for the American trade. Occasionally antique garments are secured.

The skirts are worn by the mandarins beneath the long outer robe which is cut and slashed so as to reveal their beauty. They are one yard in depth. Some are

dresses they are altogether new, but they have long been used as scarfs on pianos and for other drapery.

Mandarin sleeve bands also are good and can be had for much less than the skirt. They range from \$1.50 to \$6 a pair. As their name indicates, they were made for the sleeves of the mandarin coats, but they were bought of the maker before they were put on and brought to this country. They are about three inches broad and probably each one is 18 or 20 inches long. Mandarin opera coats are exceedingly handsome and not at all prohibitive in price, being as low as \$40 and the highest not over \$100. These, though Chinese in origin, are Japanese in production. The idea is copied by the American from the coats of the mandarin and the embroidery is by Japanese workmen in the employ of Americans in Japan. The American, quick to see the possibilities of the fine needlework of these undeveloped countries of China and Japan, has established workshops in the latter country, where the skill of the natives is applied to American uses. The Japanese embroidery is more decorative, to the American sense, than the Chinese, and so it has been employed rather than the Chinese in the ornamentation of these coats and in most of the work put out by the American firms.

Chinese embroidery is compact and flat. Its designs are largely confined to men, animals and insects. When flowers are used, they are stiff and severe. The Japanese, on the other hand, are graceful. They love flowers and use them almost entirely in their needlework. Their designs are airy and sprawling. The work is raised or padded and the stitches themselves have an airy freedom to them that strikes a responsive chord in the American breast.

The coats, accordingly, being of modern make and intended strictly for the American and European market, follow the pattern most pleasing to the feminine taste. Most of the designs are strictly Japanese. Some carry out the Chinese idea. A few real mandarin coats are offered for sale from time to time. Whoever gets one of them has a treasure indeed, especially if it has the royal insignia on the back.

It is the men and not the women who do the embroidery in these two countries. They are trained to it from childhood and are obliged to serve a free apprenticeship of five years beginning when they are 10 or 12 years old. The ambition of each is to work so well as eventually to be employed on the garments for the royal family if not for the Emperor himself. Their work is stretched on a large frame that stands flat on slender legs, like a table. They sit or stand at this, working the pattern from a design that has been sketched on with crayon. Each embroiderer makes his own designs, being an artist with the pencil as well as with the needle. His wage of 75 cents a day enables him to live comfortably and is thought sufficient. The more skillful workers, such as are employed on the royal garments, earn more, but this is the average pay of the needle worker.

While Japanese women are not included among the needle workers of Japan, they have some knowledge of the use of the needle and do a good deal of work on the smaller pieces. Doubtless as the country responds more to the western thought, the women will find the needle a natural and pleasant medium for the expression of their own ideas.



(Courtesy A. A. Vanthine & Co.)
MANDARIN OPERA CLOAK.

Ribbon Plume Takes Place of Feathers

THE vogue of ribbon plume which will be extensively seen in Paris millinery this season, will appeal irresistibly to the humanitarian woman. All kinds of birds are imitated in shaded ribbon, silk and velvet, the colors and form of the most beautiful plumage being carried out to perfection.

A striking instance of the humanitarian hat is one on which the plumage of the owl, a bird that is one of the latest fads for millinery decoration, is imitated in ribbon in the natural tones. Two cardboard discs, covered with velvet and set with cabochon glass that has the gleam of jewels, are used to imitate the eyes and make effective pieces of display.

As a model for the woman who loves the tones of bird plumage but who will not sacrifice any form of bird life for her own decorative purposes, this humanitarian imitation of the feathered world in shot ribbon and silk is likely to prove one of the most favored forms of trimming for the autumn season.

Fashionable Colors

Dark blue and green is the most fashionable color combination. There are heavy cloths with blue and green threads woven closely together, and dark blue fabrics with fine hair-line stripes of green—Woman's Home Companion.

Apron Hangers

A two-inch piece of linen tape or fold of same material sewed to the center of band on wrong side makes a fine hanger for aprons. Keeps them fresh much longer.

EMBROIDERY FOR BEGINNERS

Explanation given of three common stitches.

BEGINNERS in embroidery ask frequently about three stitches common in all varieties of work. These three are satin, Kensington and stem stitch.

First, the satin stitch. This is used to cover solid forms, such as bars, narrow leaves or the petals of conventionalized flowers. It does not admit of shading and cannot be used to gain color effects. It is best to use a hoop when working this stitch, as this keeps the work taut and even.

Run the thread through the linen as for long- and short-stitch and bring the needle up at the line which makes the left-hand edge of your drawn form. The stitches are laid closely and exactly parallel the entire length of the pattern. They may be straight or oblique, but not both; the direction must continue the same throughout. Carry the thread across then, and put the needle down through the right-hand side. Bring it up again close to the first stitch, on the other side, and continue in this manner until the form is completely covered.

Leaves are often embroidered in two parts in satin stitch, one side slanting to the right, the other to the left. The middle line, where the stitches meet, must be absolutely straight, or the effect is spoiled, says the Indianapolis Star.

Next, the Kensington, the most useful of outlining stitches. The hoops are not needed for this, the work being done in the hand. Begin at the point nearest you, bringing the needle up exactly on the outline, and take a stitch a little in advance. Bring the needle up again as nearly as possible at the same point, and continue as before. The upper stitch should be three times as long as the under, but both must be extremely short. Of course, the length of the stitch depends largely upon the kind of work you are doing.

Finally, the stem stitch, an outline stitch which gives an effect of greater width than does the Kensington. It consists of a closely set row of short stitches placed in a slanting direction within the outline. It may be worked without a frame.

Bring the needle up from beneath, just within the outline, if on a leaf pattern,

then at the stem. Insert the point of the needle a little above, on the outline, so that the stitch slants inward, and bring it up again, within the line, a little above the first stitch. Continue as before all around the outline.

WALKING SUIT PREPARING PAPER

Norfolk model made of diagonal serge in chestnut brown.

Pointers on how to make



WALKING suits made with Norfolk coats will be much used for morning and general wear. This one is made from diagonal serge, in the chestnut brown that promises to be so well liked throughout the season, and is worn with a brown patent leather belt.

The plain tailored finish is one much liked, but the collar can be of velvet, if preferred. The skirt can be plaited to the belt or made with a plain yoke. All suiting materials are adapted to this costume. Serge and cheviot and home-spun are good, and for the earlier season panama and venetian cloth will be much liked.

The coat is seamed under the plaits, which are applied and stitched at their edges, and the skirt is 13 gored with a plait at each seam.

For the medium size the coat will require 5 yards of material 27, 3 yards 44 or 23 1/2 yards 52 inches wide; the skirt 8 1/2 yards 27, or 5 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

A pattern of the coat (6700), sizes 34 to 40 inches bust, or of the skirt (6633), sizes 22 to 34 waist measure, can be had at any Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Muffs Will Be Larger

Some of the new things in furs are beginning to make their appearance and to figure quite prominently in the shop windows. Muffs will be more immense than ever, and one sees that the little pocketbook which opens up in the muff is no longer little, but a huge affair something on the order of the capacious bags of leather one carries all one's personal knick-knacks about in. Fur collarettes and capes can hardly hold great interest so early in the season, yet they are with us. A little more appealing are the dainty offerings of fur-trimmed fall millinery, and the strikingly attractive gowns trimmed in lace and fur bands.

Soft Outing Hats

Outing hats of soft beaver, in the darker tones, have made their appearance, and some of them are extremely pretty and becoming. These hats have a soft crown which may be crushed into any shape desired, and brims of moderate width stiffened by stitching, yet supple enough to be bent at will. With long chiffon veils to match, they will be worn for motoring as well as for other outing purposes.

Jabots Easily Made

Young girls who are just beginning to sew find the making of jabots delightful work, if it doesn't take a long time to produce a finished piece of work and they can be very simple to begin with, the young seamstress branching out to more difficult pieces as she becomes skillful.

Color of Tie

About the best tie to wear with a color-striped shirt waist, as with a man's striped shirt, is one the shade of the stripe or a trifle darker.

THE request to prepare and read a paper before her club or other organization is a matter which the young girl and the woman of today have frequently to meet. To be able to meet it successfully is a source of satisfaction to oneself and of pleasure and service to others. It is therefore well worth attention.

The first thing to consider is the purpose of the paper. Is it to inform, to arouse a certain sentiment, or merely to amuse and entertain? It should be kept in mind, however, that the fundamental thing is to interest, to hold the attention of the hearers. The club paper that is not interesting will neither inform nor entertain; but making a paper interesting is far more a matter of definite rule than is generally known.

The first requisite is "material"—knowledge of the subject. This must be gathered from any source available—personal experience, the encyclopedia, the public library, one's own books, the magazines, the daily papers. To most persons in the United States some public library is within reach, and there, if books upon the subject in question are lacking, the various guides to periodical literature may point the way to useful magazine articles. Better still is the reference filing system which some of the more progressive libraries maintain.

Knowledge of what material to use—what facts to present—comes next in order of importance. Here the best guide is, of course, the purpose which it is desired to accomplish—to inform, stir or entertain—but the newest and least familiar material is usually the most valuable. One wishes to produce an air of freshness and originality, not the dried and carefully articulated skeleton of an encyclopedia.

One might well lay down the rule that people are usually more interesting than places. In articles of travel, therefore, and in many other papers, personal incident and anecdotes are far more interesting, and therefore more useful, than mere description of localities, says a writer in the Youth's Companion.

How to use the material at hand brings us

Gift Bag Very Pleasing to Children

A GIFT BAG is somewhat newer than the Jack Horner pie. It is a pretty way of dispensing souvenirs to children and adds an element of mystery that youngsters love, says the Chicago Record-Herald. They may be just as expensive or cheap as the hostess wishes. First select the requisite number of toys or favors, wrap neatly in tissue paper of two colors, one for boys and one for girls; tie securely with colored cord or ribbon. Pale green and pink or red and white make good combinations of colors.

Get a large brown paper sack from the grocer, one that will hold all the parcels without crowding. Now cover this bag with a dainty crepe paper and make two bows of ribbon; fasten on either side of the bag quite low down. Attach a ribbon to each parcel (very narrow), three-quarters of a yard long. These ribbons fall over the top of the bag when it is tied up and look very pretty. Next cover the eyes of each child one at a time, and let him walk to the bag and select a ribbon, standing perfectly still, then when all have ribbons they are pulled good and hard, the bag bursts and each one has a favor. For very small children a little tale may be told of how a good fairy has filled the bag for the party, and interest will rise to a great height by the time the bag is opened.

NAMES OF FABRICS

Calico comes from Calcutt, India. Satin comes from Zaytown, China. Serge is named after Xerge, Spain. Mosul, which is in Asia, is the namesake of muslin. The ancient city of Damascus is responsible for damask. Cambric got its name from Cambria and gauze from Gaza. Taffeta is named after a Bagdad street where the material was at one time sold. Alpaca derives its name from the Peruvian animal from whose wool it was made. Cashmere was originally made in Tibet, in the vale of Cashmere, where sheep growing a specially fine grade of wool grazed. Thomas Blanket, a celebrated clothier, who is said to have introduced wool into England in the fourteenth century, is responsible for the name of our bed covering.—Detroit News.

Why Dresses Fade

Fading is often caused by too hot irons. The fading of colored articles is due often not to the washing, but the ironing.

Too hot irons are used directly on the material, and this will fade delicate colors more than any amount of washing. The effect is even worse than strong sunlight.

Be sure that the article is evenly dampened and that the iron is only hot enough to smooth the wrinkles properly by firm, even pressure and you will have no more trouble from fading.

Skirts must never be ironed across the gore, but up and down; otherwise the fit of the garment is ruined.

Experience Party

The invitations for this novel affair were given over the telephone. The hostess asked each of her guests to come prepared to tell in five minutes some incident of the summer. Most of them had been on vacation trips. In this way an hour of entertainment was furnished. Then there was reading that lasted 20 minutes given by a friend who was good enough to share some of her unpublished stories. The place cards laid on the tables were all foreign scenes collected by the hostess. Delicious sandwich rolls were served, too, coffee, olives, salted nuts and bounties.

Bell's Forkdip Chocolates.
Are DIFFERENT! How?

(1) The "center" is made entirely by automatic machines and are NOT touched by the hand.
(2) Each chocolate is DIPPED with a FORK, NOT with the Fingers, the usual way.
(3) The Fruit Flavors are PURE FRUITS, put up WITHOUT PRESERVATIVE in our own factory. We have put up our own fruits without preservative for fifteen years—long before the Pure Food Law was thought of.
(4) The Chocolate Coating is of the richest and highest grade, UNCOLORED, and is flavored with Vanilla Beans.
(5) BLACK Chocolate is COLORED and is UN-WHOLESOME.

Better Chocolates cannot be had. TRY THEM

THE NAME "Bell" ON EACH PIECE
If your dealer does not carry them, we will send a 1 1/4 lb. box, express prepaid, for \$1.00, or for \$1.25 a 2 lb. box of

Bell's Forkdip Chocolate
After Dinner MINTS
J. S. Bell Confectionery Co.
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

These are the Delicious Chocolates you had with your 4th of July Dinner at

The Hesperus
Magnolia,
The Hotel
Wentworth
New Castle,
The "Forest Hills"
Franconia,
or
"The Sunset Hill"
Sugar Hill, N. H.

Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER
The Only "Dustless-Duster"

No other cloth ever made that will do the same work. Hot water and soap cleans and sterilizes it.
No oil to soil.

You can get a full size duster, by mail for 25 cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soil."

HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.
164-C Federal Street Boston, Mass.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Fine Furniture at Moderate Prices

This table is made of selected Cuban Mahogany. The cabinet work is the best. Drawers both sides. Size 32x48. Price \$50.00.

Tables for every room in the house \$1.50 to \$150.

Morris & Butler
97 SUMMER ST., BOSTON

The Correct SILK-AND-WOOL DRESS FABRIC for Fall and Winter 1910
R & S SILK POPLIN

As serviceable as it is beautiful, being wrinkle-proof, fray-proof and practically wear-proof.
30 shades, 5 weights, 3 widths, \$1 to \$1.75 per yard.

The R & S trademark on the selvage is your guide and our guarantee of "Satisfaction or New Goods."

Sold in Boston by BEATTIE & MCGUIRE, Sold in New York City by McGUIRE (both stores) and Lord & Taylor and representative stores everywhere. Ask to see it at the silk or dress goods counters.

If not on sale in your vicinity, write us for free samples and name of nearest dealer.

REILING & SCHOEN
97 GREENE ST. NEW YORK

Maynard & Co.
JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Wedding Silver
Sterling Silver Services—\$100 to \$500
We are also showing several new patterns of forks, spoons, etc.

Parowax

Parowax is a wonderful household help in the laundry or washroom

Parowax saves time and labor in washing and lengthens the life of the clothes.
It loosens every atom of dirt in the fabric and makes hard, destructive rubbing unnecessary. It is especially good for washing the finer clothes.
You simply put one-half teaspoon of shaved Parowax and the usual quantity of shaved soap into the boiling hot water in the boiler.

Afterward, rinse the clothes thoroughly in warm water and they will come out clean and white as when new. Parowax leaves no odor in the clothes.

To protect the user, the trade-mark "Parowax" has been given to the grade of Pure Refined Paraffine sold by this Company for years. This absolutely pure paraffine has been used all these years for sealing jellies, etc., and for washing and ironing.

Directions on package. Dealers everywhere sell Parowax.

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

Sees Man as Conqueror of Elements

Latest evidence of his dominant inventive powers the partly successful battle with the air, with complete control in sight.

WHEN, on the final day of the aero meet, the crowd at Squantum was summing up what had been accomplished by the daring skippers of the higher altitudes, one individual on the grounds had passed through a preliminary experience, incomparably instructive. Boston did not furnish a resident for the experience. Over in Manhattan a native of that striving village conceived the plan. Up to the hour when the metropolis was put behind, in order to reach the New England coast, there had been no opportunity to see an airship in motion. The chance finally presented itself and the preliminary journey was on. It did not require exceptional effort in mental calculation to recall that before the aeroplane came the automobile as a means of newer transportation. Before the airship and the motor car history of transportation assigned to the locomotive a place of precedence. But first in rank stood the steamship as the pioneer means of mechanical propulsion. Why not put comparison to a test, begin at the beginning and end up at the aero meet at Squantum?

The start was made. The evening before the last day of the Boston meet the prospective visitor to Squantum boarded a steamer at the foot of Murray street, New York, bound for Fall River. The appointments of the boat, its composite passenger list, the scenes along the coast, the hundred and one interesting features of the voyage would all lend themselves excellently to description. But the bound-for-Boston traveler had eyes and ears for something decidedly prosaic. Down in the engine room the machinery throbbed and wheels revolved that speed and comfort might be obtained. The invention of Robert Fulton was here in demonstration, producing an energy the navigator of the Hudson could never have conceived a possibility.

By morning the first stage of this progressive journey had been accomplished. The Manhattanite found his preparatory lesson. Assuredly Fulton builded much better than he knew when he exposed himself to the ridicule that greeted the first vessel cutting through the water with the aid of steam. The steamship, the locomotive, the airship; again the rule of three seemed at work. The citizen of New York before he left the steamer became retrospective, and found other features applicable, to the quest before him.

Water, solid ground, the air above, was it not potent that invention and progress had followed the exact course of the creative forces? There could be no mistake. At first the waters, covering the earth. Then steam navigation sprang first into being. Next, the earth bared its bosom for the shining steel rail and the locomotive. Finally, the bird men came, and the picture is complete with the Dayton inventors lifting the heavier-than-air machine aloft.

The twentieth century railroads might give ground for comment and admiration but for the fact that novelty no longer attaches to equipment, speed and safety of the roads. Nevertheless, the traveler from Fall River to Boston could not fail to make a mental note of what would have been the surprise of George Stephenson were it possible for the Newcastle colliery fireman to view the perfected locomotive that draws the handsome train toward its destination. It was on July 25, 1814, that Stephenson made his first successful trip. The distance from the colliery to the shipping port was all of nine miles! It was, nevertheless, a magnificent beginning. How much longer is the steam engine to remain the chief factor in railroad transportation? Already electricity speaks for greater service and quicker time, where rail traffic is the question.

But it is with airships that this traveler from New York is now chiefly concerned, and here is the South station, with its taxicab service, its street car connections and other methods whereby access can be had to the aero grounds at Squantum. In the order of traffic evolution it may have been the correct thing to have employed one of the taxicabs for the purpose. The automobile is the natural sequence to the steamship, and the railroad. The vehicle driven by electricity or gasoline arrived in succession to the steam engine. It is of the family which up to the present has as a conspicuous member the ordinary street car.

A street car in the present instance was the conveyance for the vicinity of the aero grounds at Squantum. But before the final lap was covered another means had to be made use of. A motor

boat was pressed into service and the momentous hour was at hand. For there, in the immediate distance, loomed up the marshes of the New England coast. Like circus tents and yet entirely different in their construction, the hangars of the airships covered the ground. From every direction people pressed forward, expectant and anxious for a first view of an aeroplane in motion.

On the field everything is in readiness. Here and there mechanics attached to the aeronauts are busy with preparations, preliminary to bringing the ships from out of their protecting enclosures. Suddenly a shout goes up.

"They are bringing out the machine!" sweeps like a gathering wind across the field.

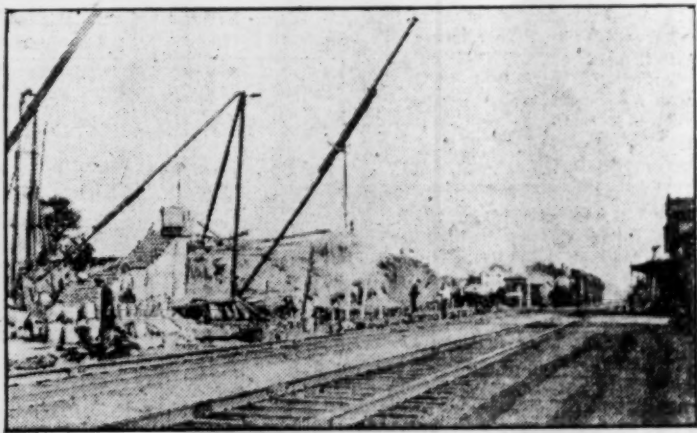
True enough, there is a contrivance familiar enough to all who read. Half a dozen men guide the machine to a point of vantage away from the crowd. The engine starts up. Propellers respond to the touch of key and the adjustment of levers. The assistants stand ready. The air skipper is in his place. The command is given, and partly aided by the men and its own engine the machine moves forward. The wheels spin round and round, the single evidence that earth is reluctant to relinquish its mandate of gravitation. The heavier-than-air machine finally lifts aloft a limb, rising gradually from the grassy surface. Up and up and still higher up and forward leaps this transformer of means for transportation.

But what is the sensation experienced by the Manhattan resident witnessing for the first time an airship in action? Where is his astonishment, his exultation that at last he has been afforded a

sight which a few years ago was considered an impossibility? As a matter of fact, even though the aeroplane sped along with the rapidity of the winds, even if here was absolute defiance of laws held once upon a time to be inviolate, granted that a new world was about to be conquered fully, the sight was not such as to prove revolutionary in its portent. The present generation is becoming accustomed to big things. Continually the unexpected is happening. Here came the airship, the balloon in faint measure foreshadowing what might take place in the distant future. The problem of aerial navigation has entered on its first stage of practical solution; and yet, is it not due to man's acknowledgment of personal insufficiency that he can view so tremendous an achievement and still wait for more?

It was on Dec. 17, 1903, that the Wright brothers made their first successful flight; seven years later lively competition and the kind of rivalry that will count sees the Squantum meet alive with airships of every kind. The future is still ahead. Perfected engines will undoubtedly add wonderfully to the art of aviation. But as the New Yorker here concerned took leave of the Boston meet, again and again recurred the thought that evolution makes no mistake. First the steamship abreast the living waters. The locomotive, the train, the track, are next to afford transportation, quick and safe. Books have been written about the motor cars and how automobilism has changed the very aspect of the country. At last man's inventive genius seeks its limitable space, where progression can be measured only by what is right for man to reach and benefit by.

Making Extensive Grade Changes



GRADE WORK ON MAIN LINE BEYOND HARRISON SQUARE. Popes Hill station and inward bound train on the right, and Freeport street crossing. Section of new abutment on the left.

BOSTON-NEW YORK OUTSIDE SERVICE NOT ABANDONED

The Boston News Bureau today says it believes that it is not the intention of the New Haven road to abandon altogether the outside line between Boston and New York, following the transfer to the Pacific coast of the Metropolitan line steamships Harvar and Yale, which it is said will take place about Oct. 15. The two Metropolitan liners are reported to have been sold, and at the end of the season here will be sent around the Horn. It is said, at the expense of the seller. They are expected to ply between Seattle, San Francisco and southern California. It is said that the Boston-New York service will be continued next season with other vessels.

PREDICTS FAILURE FOR TUNNEL PLAN

NEW YORK—Henry B. Seaman, chief engineer of the public service commission, has resigned, with a far-well prediction that if the commission does not change its methods any attempt to build the new proposed tri-borough subway to cost \$120,000,000 will "end in disaster to the work and the reputations of those ostensibly responsible for it." The chief engineer complains that his opinion has been overridden.

PREDICT SENATOR CULLOM TO LOSE HIS SENATE SEAT

Lack of Indorsement by the Illinois Republican Convention Believed to Point Way to Governor Dineen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—That United States Senator Shelby Cullom has served his last term in the upper House and that Gov. Chas. S. Deneen will be his successor, is believed by politicians to have been foreseen clearly in the Republican convention here Friday, when the plank endorsing Mr. Cullom was taken from the platform at the last minute. Governor Deneen declares that the plank was stricken out at Mr. Cullom's request, but the senator did not attend the convention. He remained in his room at the hotel. It was the first time he had ever absented himself from a convention in his long term of service and the first convention failing to commend him. It is admitted that Mr. Deneen is in complete control in Illinois.

TEACHERS' TESTS HELD IN BOSTON

W. Stanwood Field, the new principal of the Boston evening schools, and Walter S. Parker, Augustine L. Rafter and Maurice P. White, assistant superintendents, were in charge of the examinations for certificates for qualification to teach in the evening schools of the city, which were held at the Boston normal school in the Fenway Friday.

Eighty-five men and women candidates took the examinations.

JAPANESE LABORERS IN HAWAII. HONOLULU—Although the labor statistics of Hawaii show that the Japanese laborers number nearly 20,000 out of 44,000 on the sugar plantations, the figures just given out show that there are now 29 per cent more laborers who are not Asians in the canefields than there were a year ago, owing to recent Russian and Portuguese immigration.

FIREMEN RESCUE FAMILY. The family of Fortunato Pizzitino, consisting of his wife and eight children, four boys and four girls, were rescued by firemen at their home, 108 I street, South Boston, this morning. They were all asleep when a fire was discovered by a passing citizen.

JURY LACKS VERDICT; SENT BACK. NEW YORK—The jury in the underweighing sugar fraud cases was sent back today when, after being out 24 hours, it reported that it could not reach a verdict.

NEW HAVEN RUSHING ABOLITION OF GRADE CROSSINGS ON LINES

(Continued from Page One.)

Haven road has adopted this style of tower for the standard of the entire system and although there are several on the New York end of the line the tower at Savin Hill is the first of its character on this end. A larger tower of this type will be placed at the Harrison Square station when the elimination work at that point is completed. Two towers of the same type are to be built at Worcester on the elimination of grades work in progress there, and others will be built as the opportunity occurs.

The steel girders for the various bridges on the main line are arriving now and have been put in place at the Freeport street and Mill street crossings. The abutments at Hamlin's crossing beyond Popes Hill will be the next place where girders will be set in position. None of the bridges on the branch have as yet received their girders. The trestle work, however, is practically completed.

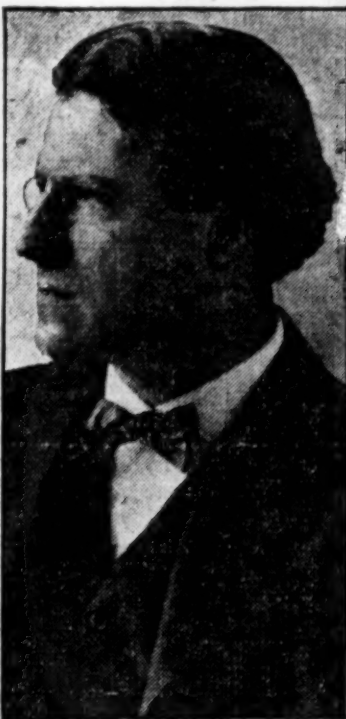
The Freeport street bridge between Savin Hill and Harrison Square is the first one on the main line and there are four others, Park, Mill and Freeport streets, the latter being at the Popes Hill station where it crosses the tracks, and Hamlin's Crossing. There are four bridges to be completed on the branch, Clayton and Adams streets, Dorchester avenue and Freeman street. The new grade coincides with the original one about 200 feet beyond Geneva avenue so that the bridge now at the latter point will not need rebuilding as the roadbed will have to be raised only about a foot.

At the Popes Hill station the old Freeport street location and bridge are to be entirely demolished when the new grade is completed and the new bridge will be about 175 feet north of the present crossing. The old bridge has already been demolished and the street will go under the tracks instead of above as before. At present the crossing is at grade, or on the same level with the tracks.

A concrete foundation has already been put in and the new abutments will soon be completed at Freeport street. The new roadbed will be built to accommodate four tracks and will be so constructed as far as Neponset. Eventually it is planned to extend the four tracks to South Braintree.

The two weeks of heavy traffic during the aviation meet at Atlantic placed a heavy handicap on the quick completion of the new roadbed and the regular heavy traffic of Saturday also tends to keep the work back as the trains of gravel carrying the thousands of cubic yards of filling are held up.

THEODORE PARKER CENTENARY TO BE HONORED BY TOWN



(Copyright by Rockwood, New York.) STEPHEN S. WISE, PH.D. Rabbi of the Free Synagogue of New York city, noted as a speaker of unusual ability.

LENINGTON, Mass.—Theodore Parker's centenary will be observed by the Historical Society Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the First church. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Ph. D., of the Free Synagogue, New York, will deliver the centenary address.

Dr. Wise has earned national distinction as a speaker of unusual gifts and attainments. He was born in Budapest in 1872 and came as a boy to this country and graduated from Columbia College at 20. Theodore Parker is one of his heroes and there is a special fitness that he should be called upon to do honor to Mr. Parker in Lexington, his birthplace, since Dr. Wise represents the outside world and speaks for that widespread admiration that Mr. Parker aroused wherever his words and influence have reached.

Appropriate music will be furnished by the Harvard quartet and several selections on the organ by J. Frank Donohoe.

The Historical Society has invited all the citizens of the town to take this opportunity to honor Theodore Parker, the most distinguished son of Lexington.

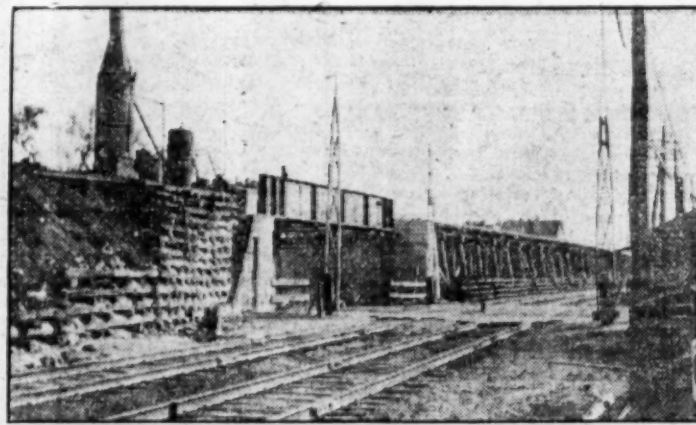
Where Your Money is Wasted

About one million dollars are wasted daily by our government, says Senator Aldrich, and certainly he ought to know. Do you know what that means? That sum is 25% greater than the combined total wages paid in the iron, steel, textile and lumber industries of the whole country. And it is wasted. It goes in little dabs and big gobs. One man holds down a government job that pays forty-five hundred dollars a year, he also draws a \$1200 pension for total disability. In 1911 the railroads will get about forty-five million dollars for carrying mails. They will render practically the same service to the express companies for about eighteen million dollars. This scandalous waste comes out of your pocket. Fix that solidly in your mind. You pay for that waste yourself. It figures in everything you buy. If it's to be stopped it's up to you. How it may be stopped is explained in an article in PEARSON'S MAGAZINE now on sale. Read that article. It gives facts—surprising but cold hard facts just the same—on the most important question for you to think about today.

EIGHT SPLENDID STORIES

Pearson's Magazine FOR OCTOBER

Two Levels of Crossing Work



THE OLD AND THE NEW: FREEPORT STREET CROSSING. Showing new steel girders in place and trestle work which is to be buried when tracks are laid on new level.

LORIMER INQUIRY TO BE CONTINUED BEFORE ELECTION

Senate Committee So Decides and on Monday Will Begin Hearing of State Representative as Witness.

CHICAGO—The sub-committee of the Senate committee on privileges and elections convened here to investigate allegations of fraud and corruption in the election of Senator William Lorimer, and has decided to proceed at this time with the taking of testimony and not to postpone action until after the November elections, as urged by Mr. Lorimer's attorney, Elbridge Haney, at the first open session of the committee.

Chairman Burrows also announced that the committee would permit Atty. Alfred S. Austrian, representing the Chicago Tribune, and former Judge Elbridge Haney, representing Senator Lorimer, to appear at the hearing.

The Tribune's list of witnesses was submitted and the committee has adjourned until Monday. The first witness will be Charles A. White, the state representative whose charge that he received \$1000 for voting for Mr. Lorimer, printed in the Chicago Tribune, precipitated the present inquiry.

LABOR SHORTAGE CAUSE OF DELAY IN RAILWAY WORK

VANCOUVER, B. C.—C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, has announced that, owing to the continued scarcity of labor, it has been decided not to call for tenders this year for the 500 miles between Aldermere and Tete Jaune Cache. The contractors state that they are losing money on the present contracts and have declined to tender for the remaining section, which runs through the interior of British Columbia. This means that the road will probably not be completed within the specified time. It is openly known that the railway company and contractors favor the employment of oriental labor, but Premier McBride intimated to the company that the clause forbidding the employment of this class of labor would not be modified by the government.

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN SILENT ON CHAIRMANSHIP

Declares His First Utterance Will Be When He Takes the Gavel at the Saratoga Convention.

UTICA, N. Y.—A newspaper reporter today asked Vice-President Sherman this question:

"Since Colonel Roosevelt has definitely asserted that he will have 100 majority in the convention do you care to give an estimate of the strength the old guard will muster at Saratoga?"

"No," replied Mr. Sherman. "My first utterance will be when I take the gavel at Saratoga."

"Then your position is unchanged?" The Vice-President replied that it was and the interview ended. It is not believed that Mr. Sherman will go to Saratoga until Monday, when the Onondaga county Sherman delegation starts for the state convention accompanied by a trainload of the Vice-President's friends and admirers.

JUDGE DE COURCY TELLS SUCCESSOR

Judge DeCourcy in the superior criminal court in dismissing the jurors till Monday, announced that he would be succeeded in that court by Judge Charles Francis Jenney.

This will be the first time Judge Jenney has presided over a criminal session since he was appointed to the bench last year. He was for many years a lecturer on Massachusetts practice at the Boston University law school.

AEROPLANES TO BE FREIGHT. MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Biplanes, monoplanes and other forms of airships have become so common that the Southeastern Passenger Association will bar them as baggage on railroads. All aerial machines, according to a new order, must go by freight or express.

INVESTIGATE TRAIN WRECK. DENVER, Col.—Rock Island railroad officials today started an investigation of the wreck near Clayton, Kas., when a St. Louis-Denver passenger train plunged over a high trestle into a creek. Sixteen persons perished.

Beautiful Willow Plumes At Manufacturer's Prices

✱ Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back ✱

✱ We Prepay Charges to Any Part of U. S. or Canada ✱

BUY YOUR WILLOW PLUMES DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER AND SAVE MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.

Our leader, beautiful 3-knot Willow Plume, made of male stock, with rich drooping lead, full 28 inches long, sold elsewhere at \$40, our price \$18.50; Willow Plumes, 3-knot, full 23 inches long, worth \$30.00, our price \$15.00. Extra, special double-knot Willow, 18 inches long, worth \$20.00, our price \$11.50. All kinds of French Plumes, 14, 16 and 18 inches long, from \$1.00 to \$12.50. We also send C. O. D. if you will send \$5.00 for expressage with privilege of examination; if not satisfactory return to us. Bank reference, Broadway Trust Co., New York.

MANUFACTURER'S GUILD, Dept. M, 166 Sixth Avenue, New York

Just Hard Enough

EDUCATOR WATER CRACKERS

(ORIGINAL—ROUND)

You never tasted such a sweet cracker, and yet the only sweetness in it is Nature's—the sweetness of the wheat. No cracker like it to serve with coffee and cheese. Sold by best grocers everywhere.

Johnson Educator Food Co
BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE

DEMOCRATS FIGURE CLOSELY ON FACTION SIDE OF PRESIDENCY

(Continued from Page One.)

some such man as Mayor Gaynor is nominated by the Democrats, and perhaps make him the logical nominee for the presidency in 1912, as was the case with Mr. Cleveland. One faction or the other will triumph at the Republican state convention next week, and will have its day of applause and congratulation, but on election day the Democrats expect to walk away with the prizes. This has been the experience of the past, and public men in this city see no reason for believing that it will be otherwise now. The one thing that can prevent it will be the failure of the Democrats to nominate Mr. Gaynor or somebody equally strong.

For the first 25 years of the last century New York politics was rent and torn by the dissensions between the Clintonians on the one hand, and the mongrel opposition on the other. These dissensions did not cease until the growth of the state population had been such as to bring about a majority of men who had no interest with either side, but set up their own standards and chose their own candidates. In the early part of that protracted fight Aaron Burr took hold of Tammany Hall, until then a social organization, and converted it into a political machine for the furtherance of his own views, thus becoming responsible for 100 years of political history in New York state.

The Albany Regency controlled New York affairs from 1820 to 1855. It was a Democratic organization, and got its name owing to the fact that most of its members lived in Albany. This organization powerfully affected state and national politics for more than a generation, and made and unmade presidents. At a later date the New York Democrats separated into "barn burners" and "hunkers," the first led by Van Buren and Silas Wright and the latter by Marcy and Dickinson.

It was Fernando Wood, leading a powerful political faction in the state in 1861, who proposed that New York secede from the Union.

Thirty years ago the Republican party in New York state was rent in twain, making possible the governorship and presidency a few years later of Grover Cleveland. Then it was the "stalwarts" vs. the "half-breeds," the former led by Roscoe Conkling and favoring Grant for a third term and the latter led by the supporters of Blaine.

The fight today is between regulars and insurgents. In 1880 it was a fight for the control of the offices; today it is a fight for control of the party machinery. The fight in 1880 rendered impossible the nomination of Arthur to succeed himself; the fight now will undoubtedly have an important bearing on the political future of William Howard Taft. The governorship and the electoral vote of the state were involved in 1880, and they are involved today.

Conkling led one of the factions in 1880 and he was one of the most charming, eloquent, persuasive and forceful men of his time. Colonel Roosevelt is leading one of the factions today, a man without Conkling's personal charm or eloquence, but with more than Conkling's persuasion and force, and what is of more moment, a skilful politician and judge of men.

What will Mayor Gaynor do? When he became mayor he said that it was his purpose to serve to the end of his term. But since he has had time to make a record in the mayor's chair, and Maine has had an opportunity to go insurgent, he has been subjected to so much pressure that there are reasons for believing that he is weakening. He may still desire, as at the start, to serve at the city hall for four years. He may like the work there, and may believe that by a change of tasks at this time he would be less useful to

FRUIT, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE PRIZES AWARDED AT HORTICULTURAL HALL EXHIBIT

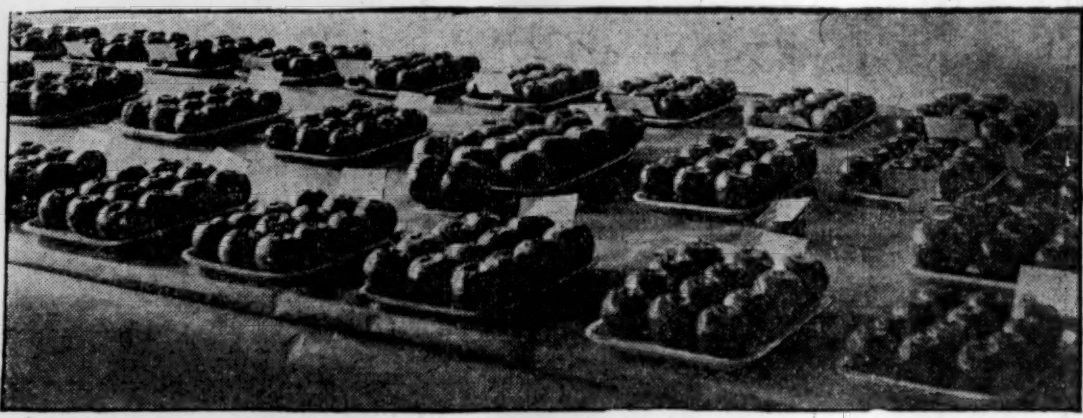


TABLE OF PRIZE APPLES SHOWING SOME OF THE FINEST FRUIT IN THE SHOW.

In the display, apples of the Gravenstein and Wealthy varieties are most in evidence, although Porters, Pound Sweet and Seckles are shown in considerable numbers.

PRIZES were awarded today by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the autumn fruit, flower and vegetable show now being held in Horticultural hall. The show is open free until 6 p. m. today and from 2 to 6 p. m. Sunday.

The following awards were made: Silver medal for display of water lilies, Henry W. Dreer, Philadelphia; silver medal for best display of gladioli, B. Hammond Tracy, Wrentham; silver medal for best display of hardy flowering herbaceous plants, R. J. Farquhar, Boston; silver medal for best collection of foreign grapes, Thomas E. Proctor estate, Topsfield.

Apples—Elliott & H. Ward Moore Co., two firsts for Gravensteins; Wilfred Wheeler, first for Porters; H. J. Andrews, first for Wealthy; H. A. Clark, first for Sutton Beauty; Cheney Bros., first for McIntosh; E. E. Cole, first for Maiden Blush.

Pears—W. G. Kendal, first for Bartlett, Bosc and Seckle; George V. Fletcher,

the public, and have fewer opportunities to add to his reputation. But he is an ambitious man, and the lure of the presidency is the strongest temptation that besets an American citizen eligible to and considered worthy of that office.

Mr. Gaynor is too much of a progressive to suit the old Cleveland wing of the party, which has its headquarters in New York, and which is now touting Dr. Woodrow Wilson for the presidency, assuming his election this fall as Governor of New Jersey. In consequence, that wing is advising Mayor Gaynor to remain in office as mayor and its newspaper organs are printing articles in fulsome praise of Dr. Wilson.

But Mr. Gaynor's political friends are urging him to run for Governor. As those friends are the case, a tidal wave is rolling, and New York will feel it, in common with many other states. Democratic candidates in debatable states this year, they believe, will win with record majorities. In New York state, say the Gaynor people, the Democratic candidate for Governor this year should be elected by a majority resembling the 200,000 margin given Cleveland over Judge Folger in 1882 and 12 years later Levi P. Morton over David B. Hill. The Democratic candidates, they say, will be so elected, provided that candidate is Mayor Gaynor. It is pointed out that the Republican state situation is chaotic and daily growing worse. Whether the regulars or the progressives win at the Saratoga state convention next week a big suik and maybe something worse, will surely result.

So argue the friends of Mayor Gaynor as they try to induce him to run for Governor. They say that he should put himself in position to get the benefit of all this Republican defection and factionalism, for the man who does get it, they add, will be sure to become a towering national figure. Suppose Mr. Gaynor continues to serve as mayor, and adds further to his popularity in that office. Suppose public applause should continue. What will all that wealth as concerns the presidency against the prestige of

er, special first for Bartlett; F. W. Dahl, first for Sheldon.

Grapes—W. G. Kendal, first for best collection of five; Charles W. Libby, first for Moore's Diamond and Pign-ton; H. J. Andrews, first for Worcester.

Plums—George V. Fletcher, first for best collection and for Bradshaw.

Melons—First to James Garthley. Peaches—First and second to A. F. Easterbrook.

Oliver Ames took first prizes for egg plant, brussels sprouts, radishes, watermelon, peppers, cabbage, tomatoes; and seconds for tomatoes, beets, parsley and potatoes.

F. W. Mason took first prizes for lima beans, onions, squashes, beets, endive, tomatoes, corn, and for best collection of vegetables; and seconds for lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, watermelons and peppers.

First prize for celery, W. Heustis & Sons; first prizes for lettuce and parsley, Andrew W. Preston; first prize for ferns.

Hebron and Drought Proof potatoes, Elliott & H. W. Moore Co.; first for Green Mountain potatoes, W. D. Campbell; first for culinary herbs and Hubbard squash, J. B. Shurtleff; second for best display of vegetables, Vincent Buetta.

A silver medal was awarded to Fottler, Fiske & Rawson for best display of dahlias. Turner & Co., took first prize for single, decorative cactus and peony flowered dahlias. George H. Walker first prize for largest and best collection of named dahlias.

J. K. Alexander received first prize for pompon dahlias, and a second and third in other classes; W. K. Hall, first, for show dahlias; W. D. Hathaway, first for peony flowered, show and decorative dahlias; E. W. Ela received two seconds, and three thirds; Joseph Thorpe and H. W. Johnson each received two seconds, all for dahlias.

Mrs. John L. Gardner received a gratuity for her beautiful display of rare ferns.

A DEPARTMENT OF FIRE INSURANCE FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C.—The fire insurance commission appointed by the Legislature at its last session in February of this year has completed its investigations and laid its report before the provincial executive. The purpose of this commission was to inquire into the business of fire insurance as carried on in British Columbia, including the placing of insurance with outside companies, and to advise the government with respect to the supervision of the operations and financial standing of all companies doing business in the province.

In the report of the commission it was recommended that the government create a department of insurance, to be maintained by tax on premiums paid by all insurers, without discrimination as to whether the business was placed with companies within or without the province. It was also recommended that no company should be permitted to solicit fire insurance that was not licensed under the laws of the province, the proposed new department to have the power to license any company that could satisfy the department as to its financial standing and give security for the reinsurance of its risks.

BRASS WORKERS ASK FOR RAISE

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A conference took place recently between the employers and the men employed in the brass trade. The discussion was a result of an application made by the men for an advance in wages of 12 per cent. in the case of operatives earning less than 28 shillings per week. Certain proposals were made on behalf of the employers which were considered by the operatives' secretary to be of so much importance, that he felt bound to consult the executive committee on the question. The meeting was accordingly adjourned. Some 6000 men in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the Midlands are interested in the question raised.

TWO NEW VESSELS FOR MAIL SERVICE

LONDON—It is proposed to reestablish the mail service between San Francisco and Sydney and it is interesting to note that a proposal has been made to build two vessels in which accommodation will be provided for a considerable number of passengers, as well as the necessary refrigerating chambers for the cold storage of Australian produce, such as meat and butter. The main feature of importance in connection with these vessels is that they are to burn oil fuel, and it is expected that those vessels which were formerly employed on this route will also be converted to burn oil instead of coal.

MILITIAMEN GOING TO CAMP

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Southern California will send 700 militiamen to Atascadero, beyond the Santa Maria pass, above San Luis Obispo, on Oct. 1, where they will go into camp and increase their knowledge of the art of war under the direction of members of the regular army.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO VISIT TORONTO. TORONTO—A Globe special from New York says Mr. Roosevelt has decided to visit Toronto next year, probably on his return from a trip through the southern states in the spring.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION WITHOUT A "MEDICAL" PLANK

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Failing in their test of sentiment among the delegates and party leaders at the Illinois Republican convention, the representatives of the "medical trust," who tried to put through their plank in Vermont, Ohio, Iowa and other states, made no attempt to do so here.

The failure to impress itself on the state convention is not taken to mean the "trust" has given up the fight in Illinois. It merely has postponed the fight in this state till the next Legislature, in the mean time intending to carry on a propaganda with the legislative nominees of both parties.

Quarter-page advertisements in the local newspapers by the National League for Medical Freedom on Friday morning cited among other things that "the political doctors have for years been seeking the establishment of state machines" through legislation ostensibly relating to public health, but which, if enacted, would give government sanction to the "doctors' trust."

Extensive quotations are made from addresses and communications by Dr. Charles A. Reed, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Medical Association, as to the examinations and purposes of that organization in a political way in Congress and the several states.

The pledge to support the doctors' Illinois program, which the Chicago Medical Society and Illinois State Medical Society tried to exact from legislative candidates, is reproduced in part. This pledge clearly shows that the character of the candidate cuts no figure so long as he subscribes to what the doctors wish enacted into law. In conclusion the advertisement says:

"The 'Doctors' Trust' has made an effort to inject a plank favoring national medical legislation into the political platform adopted at state conventions of both parties thus far held, but has failed in every instance."

Among the representatives of the National League for Medical Freedom who were on the ground ready to take up the gage of battle if it had come to that stage, either in committee on resolutions or on the floor of the convention, were Fred A. Bangs of Chicago, director of the league and its counsel in Illinois; James Jay Sheridan, Chicago, chairman of the Illinois committee of the league; William H. Colvin, Chicago, treasurer for Illinois; George Shaw Cook of Chicago, and Judge Robert H. Lovett of Peoria.

On the committee on resolutions were many men who said beforehand that they were not from Missouri, but that they "would have to be shown" to convince them of the justice of the cause of the doctors.

In other words, if a plank had been offered, representatives of the National League for Medical Freedom were on guard at the door of the committee room in instant readiness to outline to the committee why the league and thousands of others are opposed to a strong centralized health department or bureau at Washington in charge of a political doctor. As it happened, there was no call for this enlightenment.

TO ADVERTISE AUSTRALIA IN ALL COUNTRIES

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In accordance with the resolution passed at the Berlin conference in 1909, arrangements are being made by the federal government for the proper advertisement of Australian products, etc., abroad. Active steps are being taken to insure the adequate representation of Australian products at the agricultural shows, markets, etc., in Great Britain and other countries. In this connection, application will be made for the necessary space to enable Australia to be thoroughly represented at the Roubaix exhibition to be held in France next year. It is expected that wool and woolen products will be mainly shown. With respect to these shows generally, the exhibits will be shipped direct to the high commissioner in London, and will include specimens of cereals, fodder, grasses, and other agricultural and dairy products, as well as preserved fruits, timbers, and photographs and maps to give a good idea of the nature of the country.

TO CHART PANAMA HARBOR BOTTOM

HAVANA.—The purpose of the Maine commissioners is apparently to prepare an exact topographical map of the position of the wreck at the bottom of Havana harbor, that they may devise a system, including the erection of a sort of dyke, intended to leave the vessel on dry ground where it now lies.

Then they will proceed with immediate repairs to make the vessel float. President Gomez is to decree very soon that all machinery and tools imported for work on the Maine are to be entered duty free.

HIGH SCHOOL BARS CHINESE. MACON, Ga.—May Ling Goong, a young Chinese girl, has been barred from the Gresham high school here, a county institution. The law creating the Bibb county board of education requires that all students of the Gresham high school must be of the Caucasian race.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

LADIES' COATS

2ND FLOOR

FOR

Evening, Carriage, Street and Auto Wear

Prices from \$35.00 upward.

Largest collection of Fine Coats we have ever shown.

Waists

For all occasions. Almost every waist offered for sale by us is either imported or made in our own workrooms. Prices from \$5 upwards.

Millinery

Many new models just received from Paris. Also a large assortment of new styles in inexpensive ready-to-wear hats will be shown for the first time Monday morning. Prices from \$8 upward.

Silks

We are showing our Autumn and Winter selections of

Imported Dress Silks

Rich Novelties FOR AFTERNOON and EVENING WEAR

Also a beautiful assortment of

Plain Silk Fabrics

adapted to the prevailing styles of costumes.

Dress Goods

We are also in receipt of our importations of extreme novelties in

Heavy Twilled Serges and Cheviots

Many of these are in Single Dress Lengths, guaranteeing an exclusiveness not to be procured elsewhere.

For Girls and Children we shall offer Special Values in

Plain and Fancy Suitings

suitable for school frocks.

202-216 BOYLSTON STREET

LARGE ADVERTISER QUILTS BILLBOARDS

Many favorable comments are heard at the beginning of the busy commercial season on the stand taken by W. A. McKenney, of the lamp, gas fixture and electrolier house of McKenney & Waterbury, against billboards as a means of advertising.

Mr. McKenney gives any one the privilege to tear down and take home for kindling any sign of his firm that may still remain in the environs of Boston. Mr. McKenney is convinced that the newspaper is the proper medium of publicity and henceforth he will use this means of advertising exclusively.

RAILWAY BRIDGE COMPLETED.

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company has finished its mammoth new bridge at Dorney, near here, which spans 35 tracks of that corporation's new billion dollar three-mile railroad yard, extending from Port Carbon to St. Clair. It will be formally opened about the middle of December.

ROCKLAND PASTOR CALLED.

ROCKLAND.—The Rev. H. G. Corliss has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Free Baptist church at Northwood Ridge, N. H., and he will assume his duties on Oct. 2. Mr. Corliss is a native of St. Albans, Vt., and a graduate of the Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury, Vt.

ASK TO FORECLOSE HERALD MORTGAGE

The City Trust Company, trustee under the mortgage executed by the Boston Herald Company to secure its bond issue of \$1,700,000 in May, 1908, filed an intervening petition late Friday in the United States circuit court in the case of the International Paper Company vs. the Boston Herald Company, asking for the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of the entire property of the Herald, which is covered by the mortgage.

The property consists of lease of the buildings occupied by the newspaper, the Associated Press franchise, good will, copyrights, trade marks, goods, chattels, merchandise, machinery, furniture, fixtures and equipment. More than one third of the bondholders voted to have the trustee bring this petition.

MR. AMES CRITIC OF SENATOR. WORCESTER, Mass.—Congressman Butler Ames of Lowell, who is after the United States senatorship now held by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, made Mr. Lodge's political leadership in Massachusetts the subject of criticism in a speech before a gathering of about 60 Republican voters of ward 8 in the South high school hall, Friday evening.

Mr. Ames held Senator Lodge chiefly responsible for the falling off in the Republican vote for Governor at the last two state elections, declaring that Mr. Lodge's leadership of the Republican organization of Massachusetts was driving countless voters from the Republican fold.

THE NEW 88 NOTE HENRY F. MILLER PLAYER-PIANO

is for people who love music and wish to produce it themselves. There is a pleasure in listening to beautiful music—but a still greater pleasure in being the performer.

¶ The New 88 Note Henry F. Miller Player-Piano enables every music-lover (whether possessed of technical skill or not) to play any music arranged for the piano and in an artistic manner.

¶ OF THE MANY different combinations of pianos and player-actions now in the market, there is only ONE that permits the EMOTIONS and TOUCH of the performer to be truly reflected in the tones produced.

¶ THE WONDERFUL CONSTRUCTION and pneumatic devices embodied in the HENRY F. MILLER Player-Piano make it a musical instrument of the highest refinement and sensitiveness.

¶ Being the only manufacturers of player-pianos in New England, we can naturally offer player-piano buyers greater inducements than they get elsewhere. We cordially invite you to inspect and price our offerings.

Largest stock of Player-Pianos in New England
Liberal allowances for instruments in exchange
Easy Instalment Terms Large Music-roll Library
Factory Repair Facilities

ESTABLISHED 1863.

HENRY F. MILLER & SONS PIANO CO.
395 BOYLSTON STREET

Those who LOOK will SEE

that the Flannel Waists we offer at \$2.00 are such exceedingly good value that they will be glad they looked. We might SAY a great deal more, but our SAYING would not be nearly as convincing an argument as your LOOKING; hence, will you do yourself and ourselves the favor of looking?

Charge Accounts Solicited.

Walter M. Hatch & Co

48 and 45 Summer Street

People and Events in the Music World

Mozart as Delineator of Light Opera Characters

A study of the librettist Da Ponte. Treatment of the Don Juan story by Mozart and Moliere.

WHERE are you, Leporello?" cries Don Juan, sheathing the sword that has slain Donna Anna's father; for he cannot bear to be left in the street with only his conscience for a companion.

"Where are you, Leporello?" and he no sooner finds that his servant is faithfully there than his thoughts are on the next frolic.

Were Wagner our composer, Don Juan's conscience would be symbolized by a trombone motive, foreshadowing a later scene in the drama; but we are listening to Mozart, who does one thing at a time. When the action is ripe for the trombones, they will sound their motive; and though they sound it but once, the echo may ring clearer in our thought than anything Wagner ever reiterated to us.

Don Juan's anxious inquiry is as far as possible from having Wagnerian treatment, being "dry recitative."

It fills a momentary lull in the introductory scene.

It might with good sense be, "Where are you, listener; at opera buffa or opera seria?"

For the buffoonery we began with a moment ago has changed to something more serious than opera often has to show in the first 15 minutes.

Let us hope everybody has heeded what Mr. Russell said about coming before curtain-rise; to miss this opening scene is to lose the meaning of the trombones when they speak in the last act.

Opera buffa or opera seria? Both at once; for Mozart, though he had the simplest means of musical characterization, could indicate, without an error of judgment either vocal or orchestral, what a situation meant, were that situation a climax of ridiculous intrigue or of tragic retribution.

And he could do both these things with one dip of the pen. If he could not, he had better have told Da Ponte to go find another subject for a libretto than that dexterous poet proposed to him the legend of Don Juan of Seville.

How Da Ponte in his treatment of the story could keep its fantastic and tragic elements in equal balance, how he could make us laugh at the method of Don Juan's exploits while preparing us to see justice condignly visited on them at last, is explained rather summarily in the books.

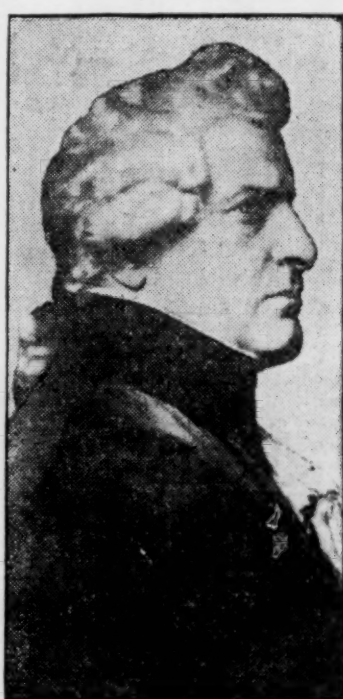
A good enough piece of work, this libretto, say the musical historians, but all the real thinking was done by a century and a half of dramatists who worked upon the Don Juan legend before Da Ponte fell foul of it.

Librettists get so little praise from anybody, it seems as though they ought sometimes at least to be thanked for not spoiling their material.

The theatrical groundwork of Da Ponte's drama was laid by the playwright who first invested Don Juan with cloak and sword and sent him adventuring on the Spanish stage; by the poet who invented as a foil to the supple figure of the frivolous nobleman the immobile statue of the Commander, the stone guest, whose hand should hold out punishment inescapable to Don Juan.

The repertory of the seventeenth century Italian theaters had their Don Juan plays, with the cloak and sword intrigue simpler than in the original, with the nobleman's galliardism and his lackey's buffoonery in higher relief than the miracle of the statue.

The Italian players of Louis XIV. acted extravagant Don Juan improvisations for the French. Moliere took the theme and gave it as near as possible a high comedy treatment, necessarily throwing into the background the



ANTONIO SCOTTI.
Baritone who excels in difficult title roles of Mozart's comic opera, "Don Giovanni."

morality and miracle elements which were of such importance to the first dramatist.

How the story found its way to the English stage and how it kept its popularity in France in an adaptation of Thomas Corneille's, more popular until the middle of the nineteenth century than Moliere's piece, are matters of no special moment here.

We want to know what material Da Ponte had at hand in the year 1787 when he put together Mozart's libretto. If some pupil in the Italian classes which Signor Da Ponte got up years afterwards in New York had only paid attention when the garrulous man told this thing and had put it on record for our use today!

Or if Da Ponte himself had only recorded it in those memoirs of his, instead of the rubbish he wrote there!

According to the statement of the problem by John in his "Mozart," there is, at best, small chance to credit Da Ponte with originality. His praise is, as before noted, that he spoiled nothing.

He gave the composer all that was dramatically essential in the plot as conceived by the original Spanish poet, kept to a reasonably simple formula of intrigue and sketched in a Don Juan, a Donna Anna, an Elvira and Zerlina upon whom the music might exert such powers of characterization as music could.

Mozart was not at the disability that Moliere was of having to use a modified

version of the legend to suit his technique.

Substance that would not be persuaded to run into the great Frenchman's mold of comedy yielded fluid obedience to Mozart's imagination.

Moliere and Mozart, the most brilliant of all the multitude that has attempted to characterize the dissolute nobleman of Seville, produced works that scholars of the drama and of opera never cease pointing to as models.

Each did something that the other did should not insist on calling them tragic; which inhere in the original myth; Moliere wrote a masterpiece of comedy, but his version of the story is one-sided.

Mozart in the second half of his work has moments of dullness, when he neglects to instill musical vitality into the action. Not Mozart wrote a masterpiece of light opera, but found a way to do justice to the miracle and morality elements (we Moliere is sparkling from the first word to the last, because he has refused to be a slave to his material).

The music of "Don Giovanni." Its interest to us today, granted that we are unimpressible to pure, formal beauty, resides in its qualities of characterization; and how these enter into the portraiture of Juan, making the soul of the frivolous, dashing man as plain to our inner eye as his cloak and sword figure is to our outer, has been enthusiastically told by a hundred writers in as many different ways.

By the same hundred writers, and even more enthusiastically, it has been told how the most charming of all operatic peasant girls is delineated in the vocal part, together with the accompanying staves of instrumental scoring, written for Zerlina. But these matters are too much in the books and too little in the actual theater.

We have artists in our Boston opera company who can exemplify the two greatest of Mozart's light opera characters to the satisfaction of a festival audience in Europe; and why should they not bring their Salzburg Don Juan and Zerlina to our stage?

Certainly it would not be a bad exchange to have one "Tosca" performance the less and one "Don Giovanni" performance the more.

A difficulty: Mozart's piece does not fill out a complete opera evening and nothing else goes well with it. But subscribers might be glad under the winter to get home early from the opera.

Another difficulty: To get together a cast that can give Mozart's piece in the true light opera style which is necessary to its success, instead of the overpowering grand opera style in which the "Barber of Seville" and "Don Pasquale" will bear to be given.

Now the Juan and the Zerlina are the main part of this problem; and the singers who won applause for their impersonations of these characters at the Salzburg representation—Mr. Scotti and Miss Farrar—would not be likely to fail of approval in Boston.

Hoffmann's Influence on Schumann and Wagner

Some notes on these great literary musicians and on Wagner's early training.

IT is interesting to observe that during the storm and stress period of Wagner's youth, when music masters were turning him away as idle and refractory and when his people were reluctant that any more time and money should be spent in lessons, he fell under the influence of Hoffmann, the musician and writer who had so much influenced Schumann's youth. Good Herr Muller found that his headstrong pupil would do nothing but talk nonsense about the per-

sonalities of the notes and the like fantastic absurdities. Wagner was beginning his career significantly. Already he would do things in his own way.

And now choosing to treat composition from the standpoint of Hoffmann's "Fantasiestücke in Callot's Manner." Indeed, Wagner's first introduction to the literary material of his "Meistersinger" was through reading Hoffmann. This versatile genius, admired by Beethoven, who was proud to have been well noticed in Hoffmann's critiques, was a man of many talents and much idealism. He named himself Amadeus from his love for Mozart. He wrote fantastical sketches to further his ideas of romanticism in poetry and music. It is he who gives his name to the "Tales of Hoffmann," Offenbach's famous opera. He himself wrote and composed several operas, of which "Undine," with its exquisite literary basis, is the best. During his later years he occupied a judicial position at Berlin. He left a remarkable record as poet, composer, conductor, caricaturist, jurist and man of affairs.

Speaking of the parallelism which exists even in Schumann's instrumental music with literary ideas and methods, Hadow says that the Kreisleriana certainly owe more than their title to Hoffmann's sketches. The fantastic Dr. Kreisler was the literary creation of Hoffmann.

Among his Fantasiestücke are two sets of Kreisleriana, disconnected papers, dealing with music and musical criticism very much in the style which Schumann afterward adopted for the Neue Zeitschrift. The essay on Beethoven might have been signed R. S. Florestan and Eusebius might have been members of the music-poetic club, the Musicfeind was a well-known figure in the editorial sanctum at Leipzig. Even Dr. Johannes Kreisler himself, the little man with a coat the color of C-sharp minor with an E-major colored collar, is not far removed in spirit from the party who listened to Chopin's Op. 2. Of all German artists Schumann approaches most nearly to Hoffmann in standpoint. Both deserted law for music, both were at the same time journalists and composers, and both employed the manner and phraseology of Richter to the advancement of the new school of composition. Hence in calling his pieces Kreisleriana, Schumann

Festival of Three Choirs at Gloucester

London musical notes.

LONDON—With the exception of the Queens Hall promenade concerts, music in London is for the moment in abeyance, and the whole of the interest is centered upon numerous festivals that will be held in the provinces during the autumn.

The festival of the three choirs, which has just taken place at Gloucester, is slightly different from the others in that it is to some extent a church celebration.

The one hundred eighty-seventh meeting of the three choirs opened with the customary service in the cathedral, the music being of more than usual interest, owing to a special recital by A. P. Porter, assistant organist to the cathedral, and some of Wesley's organ works.

Samuel Sebastian Wesley was organist of Gloucester cathedral from 1865 to 1873, and during that time upheld in a very high degree the traditions of English church music.

It was therefore fitting that on this occasion special recognition should be made of the centenary of his birth. Among other compositions selected for performance on this occasion were the largetto with variations in F sharp minor, the choral song and fugue in G, and the andante in E flat.

The recital was followed by a service, the musical portion of which included the last movement of Brahms's C minor symphony, the same composer's anthem, "How Lovely" from the "Requiem," and settings by Ivor Atkins, organist of Worcester cathedral of the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. The service was under the direction of Dr. Brewer, the festival chorus and orchestra taking part in it.

Among the most interesting works performed during the week were Elgar's Symphony and "Dream of Gerontius," Sir Hubert Parry's beautiful motet "Beyond These Voices There Is Peace," which was produced at Worcester two years ago, Strauss's "Tod und Verklärung," Verdi's "Requiem," the "Eroica" symphony and Brahms's rhapsody for alto solo and male voice choir.

After the many interpretations that have been heard of Sir Edward Elgar's symphony it was both interesting and refreshing to hear it again under the direction of the composer. There is much that is beautiful in Sir Hubert Parry's motet, but perhaps the chorus, "To Everything There Is a Season," remains most vividly in the memory, though the chorus which follows it, "Whatsoever God Doeth It Shall Be Forever," is magnificent. Sir Hubert conducted his own work, the choral part of which was wonderfully well performed. The chorus also did well in the Verdi "Requiem," although there was a decided tendency to sing flat when they were left without the support of the orchestra.

A work by Granville Bantock, entitled "Gethsemane" was stated on the program to have been "composed for this festival" but as the score bears the date

of Oct. 14, 1898, this statement is presumably inaccurate.

The work begins with a prelude announcing a theme which is sung at the end by the choir to the words "Fear thou not, for I am with thee."

A baritone solo describing the coming of Jesus with his disciples to Gethsemane and closing with the words "Sit ye here while I go and pray yonder" is followed by an orchestral number called "Symphony—In the Garden."

This is perhaps the most important section of the work, which is divided into four parts entitled respectively, "Prelude," "Recitative," "Symphony" and "Finale."

This cantata is written for baritone solo, chorus, and orchestra and was well performed under the direction of the composer.

Other novelties heard at the festival were Lee Williams's setting of the Lord's Prayer, an unaccompanied motet, beautifully sung by the choir; a concerto for organ and orchestra written for the occasion by Dr. Basil Harwood in which the solo part was played by the composer, and an interesting work by Dr. Herbert Brewer entitled "Summer Sports," a delightful suite of five old English songs for chorus and orchestra. The soloists at the festival included Herr Kreisler, Mme. Agnes Nicholls, Miss Gleeson-White, John Coates and Plunkett Greene.

THE CARDIFF MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

For the Cardiff musical festival the London Symphony orchestra has been engaged. Dr. Frederick Cowen will be the conductor-in-chief and there will be a festival chorus of 280 voices. Among new works to be performed at this festival will be Dr. Cowen's "The Veil," written for six soloists, chorus and orchestra, and a work by Sir Alexander Mackenzie entitled "The Sun-God's Return," composed for three solo voices, chorus and orchestra. Brahms's requiem; Sir Hubert Parry's "Pied Piper of Hamelin"; the "Wanderer's Storm Song," for chorus and orchestra, by Richard Strauss, and Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" are among the most interesting items included in this scheme and, as at Gloucester, the festival will open with a performance of "Eljal" and close with the "Messiah."

MR. BEECHAM'S AUTUMN SEASON.

On Oct. 1 Thomas Beecham will open his autumn season of grand opera at Covent Garden. Great interest is being taken in the enterprise, the subscription list is growing rapidly, and it is to be hoped that the scheme will meet with the success it deserves. Strauss is to be represented by "Elektra," "Feuersnot," "Guntram" and, if permission can be obtained, "Salome." The first performance in England will be given of d'Albert's opera "Tiefand." Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame," Ariane et Barbe-bleue by Dukas, "Le Chemineau" by Leroux, Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," "Koanga" by Delius, "Dy-an" by Holbrook, Clutman's "A Summer Night," as well as several operas of Wagner, Mozart, Verdi, Puccini, Massenet and others are included in the prospectus.

It will be seen from this list that in addition to many interesting revivals several novelties are promised, and Mr. Beecham is determined to have as many of the operas as possible sung in English. The occasion will open with the performance of "Tiefand."

The production of this work is being looked forward to with enormous interest by all music lovers in London. Although this will be the first performance of this opera in England it had already, by the end of February, been performed no less than 185 times, 273 of these performances having been given in Berlin. It has been translated into German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Czech and English. The libretto is founded on the drama "Terra Bassa," by the Spanish poet, Angel Guimerà.

Among the artists engaged are Mesdames A. von Bar-Mildenburg, Edith Walker, Marguerite Sylva, Mignon Nevada, Maggie Teyte, Margaret Lemon, Petzl and Zelle de Lussan; and Messrs. Forchhammer, John Coates, Walter Hyde, Joseph O'Mara, Allen Hinkley and Clarence Whitehill. The conductors in addition to Thomas Beecham will be Messrs. Percy Pitt, Alfred Hertz, L. Camilleri and Cuthbert Hawley.

A strong feeling seems to prevail that the censor is no longer likely to refuse to sanction the performance of "Salome" and a good deal of excitement has been caused by the official announcement that "towards the end of that month (November) we shall see the first production in this country of a Wagner opera that is new to most music lovers." Mr. Beecham has increased his opera to nearly 100.

THE LONDON CHORAL SOCIETY.

The eighth season of the London Choral Society will commence on Oct. 28. It is proposed to give four choral and orchestral concerts.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The promenade concerts are again attracting large audiences to the Queens Hall though the programs seem hardly up to the standard of previous years, there being few novelties and these only of moderate interest. The most important of these so far is an orchestral suite based on Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin."



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Musical Events in Boston

The auction sales of seats for the Symphony concerts will occupy the greater part of next week at Symphony hall. On Monday at 10 o'clock the \$18 seats for the Friday afternoon rehearsals are placed on sale, and on Tuesday the \$10 seats. Then comes an interim of a day; on Thursday the \$18 seats for the Saturday evening concerts will be sold, and on Friday the \$10 seats.

Mr. Ellis, the manager of the orchestra, has received from Mr. Fiedler the first five programs which will be played before the orchestra departs on its November trip to the South. During the past summer German orchestras have celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Schumann; and Mr. Fiedler at his first concert will commemorate this anniversary with a Schumann program. The soloist will be Alwin Schroeder, who returns to the orchestra after an absence of six years.

The second and third concerts will each have a novelty: The second, Rachmaninoff's Symphony in E minor; the third, Scriabin's Symphony, "Le Poeme de l'extase." Scriabin belongs, like Rachmaninoff, to the Russian school. The soloist at the second concert will be Francis MacMillan, the American violinist, who makes his first appearance with the Symphony orchestra; at the third concert the soloist will be the French baritone, Charles Gilibert. Miss Geraldine Farrar will make her only appearance with the orchestra at the fifth concert. Miss Farrar's first number will be an air from an opera comique by Nicolo Isouard, "Jeannet et Colin," which was first produced in Paris in 1814. Her second aria will be from Mozart: "Mi sero! o sogno, o son desto!"

Program of the first pair of concerts, Friday afternoon, Oct. 7, and Saturday evening, Oct. 8.

In memory of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Robert Schumann, June 8, 1910: Overture, "Manfred," op. 115, Schumann; symphony in E-flat major, No. 3, op. 97 (Rhenish), Schumann; concerto for violin and orchestra, op. 129, Schumann; overture, "Genevieve," op. 81, Schumann; soloist, Alwin Schroeder.

Miss Weir and Miss Glasbrook of the Child's Garden school of music are soon to leave Boston for San Antonio, Tex., to establish kindergarten music classes.

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VOCAL SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED.

The New England Conservatory of Music is offering a free scholarship for one year in the vocal normal department to young men and women of limited means who have good voices and natural musical ability. All that is required is a personal application and examination at the Conservatory on Tuesday, Sept. 27, and Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock.

NEW CUSTOMS LAW.

HELSINGFORS—The new customs law between Russia and Finland is now in course of preparation. The new law will in no way affect the interests of nations which have at present commercial treaties with Russia.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

THE AUCTION SALES OF SEASON TICKETS FOR THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS WILL BE HELD AT SYMPHONY HALL ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26 AND 27, AND FOR THE CONCERTS THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 AND 30, BEGINNING AT 10 O'CLOCK EACH MORNING.

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More and more it is becoming necessary for woman to familiarize herself with financial methods, especially banking. Of timely interest, therefore, is the series of four articles on

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to appear in The Christian Science Monitor on the women's pages beginning on September 28 and continuing through four Wednesday issues. These articles will be illustrated. They will cover the following points: besides many others:

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The Day in the Playhouse World

Sir Herbert Tree's Production of "Henry VIII."

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PLAYHOUSE NEWS

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Miss Marie Doro comes to the Park Monday evening in "Electricity," a new comedy by William Gillette. "When Knights Were Bold" is the bill at the Castle Square. Other theaters continue their current attractions.

Par-Miss Marie Doro in "Electricity."

On Monday evening at the Park theater Charles Frohman will present, for the first time in this city, William Gillette's new comedy, "Electricity," with Miss Marie Doro in the leading role, a character specially written for her. A new play by Mr. Gillette is always a matter of unusual interest, and "Electricity" is his first effort in six years, his first new play since "Clarice." Miss Doro has a charming role. She will be surrounded by a talented company including John L. Shine, Edwin Nicander, Shelley Hull, Harry Barfoot, Francis D. McGinn, Henry Hall, Allen Fawcett, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Ann Murdock, Myrtle Tannehill and Liane de Bellefleur.

The story of "Electricity" centers around Emeline Twimbley, who, merely because her father is an enormously rich capitalist, considers herself the most unfortunate girl in the world. This is the result of a sudden interest in socialism. Another result is her decision to earn her own living (having concluded that her father's corporation is notoriously corrupt). Meantime, James Hollenden, her brother Sam's chum, arrives from Europe, eager to meet Emeline, whom he has never seen. Both Sam and the elder Twimbley, who is really a generous-hearted gentleman, are anxious to postpone a meeting between Hollenden and Emeline until the latter has recovered from her distaste for wealthy men. She is determined to wed only a working man. Hollenden persuades Bill Brockway, the foreman of a corps of electricians who are working in the house, to exchange places with him. Later Emeline sees the masquerading foreman and admires him immensely. The real electrician is engaged to another girl and there is fun awaiting Emeline when she goes to call on Bill's family. The tangle is finally straightened out satisfactorily to all concerned.

John Craig and his players will appear next week at the Castle Square in "When Knights Were Bold," a farce in which Francis Wilson aroused much laughter in one of his tours several years ago. The play, like "The Road to Yesterday," satirizes the notion that life in the days of chivalry was much more romantic than it is in the present day. A highly romantic young woman sniffs at the attentions of an admirer because he does not come up to the standards of affection of a few centuries back, as set forth in the historical novels. The young man hears so much of this that he even thinks of it in his dreams. One of these dreams carries him and all the other characters in the play back to a period of romance and a most comical series of adventures results.

Castle Square—"When Knights Were Bold."

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Plays That Hold Over.

Miss Fritz Scheff has another week at the Shubert in the delightful revival of "The Mikado." The supporting company, headed by Digby Bell as Ko-Ko, is an excellent one, and the music and fun of the classic piece is delightful as ever.

A. E. Matthews, who is appearing in the funny "Love Among the Lions" at the Hollis, is an example of the finished English comedian of the best school. He makes his points quietly and naturally, but with overwhelmingly comic effect.

"The Arcadians," the fantastic English operetta at the Colonial, on Monday evening begins the third week of its engagement at the Colonial. The production is a sumptuous one, and the excellent company includes Miss Julia Sanborn, Alan Mudie, Connie Ediss, Frank Moulton and Ethel Cadman.

Douglas Fairbanks is in his element as the star of "The Cab," in which he is appearing at the Globe. The play projects the cheerful Fairbanks personality into a Kentucky feud, and he proceeds to laugh at the whole affair. He finally escapes without being shot though threatened 57 times.

"A Gentleman From Mississippi," with Mr. Wise in the role of the Southern senator who defeats a land fraud scheme that threatened to drag him innocently to dishonor, is delighting patrons of the Majestic. The play is admirable in its sincere mingling of fun and seriousness. Mr. Wise is more comic than ever.

"The Round-Up" has become a standard attraction, sure to pay us a visit every season. This year the audiences at the Boston are even larger than on the previous engagements, and it is evident that many go to see the exciting battle scene and the episode of life on the ranch.

One of the most effective and finished scenes in "The Fortune Hunter" at the Tremont theater is that between "Hi," the old inhabitant, and "Watty," the tailor, during the second act. The round-the-stove conversation concerning the habits of the newly arrived Nat Duncal is carried on by these two characters slowly and quietly, without any attempt at theatrical effect, and with none of the exaggeration which marks some other scenes in the piece. Both John C. Brownell, who plays the tailor, and George Center, who plays the inhabitant, are New Englanders, the former's home city being Burlington, Vt., and the latter's Gloucester. "The Fortune Hunter" intermezzo, a new composition by Walter Horton, who is the George Burnham of the cast, is being played at every performance at the Tremont.



(Copyright photo by F. W. Burford, London, W. C.)

SIR HERBERT TREE.

The noted actor-manager is shown in the costume of Wolsey, in "Henry VIII."



(Copyright photo by F. W. Burford, London, W. C.)

ARTHUR BOURCHIER.

The popular English actor is shown in costume as Henry VIII.

can enjoy it with the consciousness that they are being improved with as little trouble to themselves as possible. Sir Herbert Tree has thrown himself heart and soul into the congenial task of making the representation perfect in every detail; indeed, so much care and thought have been expended on this really magnificent production, that to give anything but unstinted praise seems almost to amount to ingratitude.

In the opening scene of the play the procession of the all-powerful cardinal is seen wending its way through the cloisters. The silver pillars and crosses are carried before, followed by the "holy hat" itself. This emblem of sanctity precedes his grace's singing boys, in violet and cambric; and at the end of all, bestowing benedictions on heads bowed only to himself and the King, walks the chancellor, Pope's legate and Cardinal Archbishop of York. Sir Herbert Tree bears the weight of these titles easily enough; indeed, it would require all Wolsey's dignities and emoluments to support his eminence's scarlet tail, which seemed as long as that of the ichthyosaurus at the Natural History Museum.

The characters in this drama, like the drama itself, suffer from almost lightning changes of mood and circumstance with hat on head; in the same scene he is arrested; and when the audience see him again he is on his way to execution. Queen Catharine's fall from the King's favor is almost equally rapid. So again with Wolsey in his final scene; in almost a few minutes there are as many moods. Sir Herbert makes a majestic figure as the cardinal, bringing out particularly the ecclesiastical side of his character, but by temperament he is hardly suited to portray the deeper emotions. He is too obviously acting grief, humiliation, and the despair of one who, through a long career of unprecedented success, had made ambition his god.

In the banquet hall of Wolsey's palace, the cardinal is seated under a canopy of state at the extreme end of the hall. On each side are ranged tables for the guests, and up and down the broad avenue between them the fool ambles after the manner of his kind. Then, a Latin grace having been sung, the guests at their reverend host's bidding make merry. It is in this scene the King and

his friends arrive as mummies, and it is here Henry first meets with Anne Bullen. "Let the music knock it," cries his majesty, and they dance with great spirit accordingly. Whether or no everybody will agree with Mr. Bouchier's reading of Henry VIII., it is unlikely they will forget it.

Cavendish, Wolsey's faithful secretary, gives an account of the King first slapping him on the back, and then telling him in confidence that he would burn his hat if he thought it knew what was in his head. This appears to be Arthur Bouchier's reading of the man. The bluff good-fellowship of the popular monarch but half conceals his self-seeking cunning. Mr. Bouchier, wonderfully made up, is vastly amusing; and in his dance with Anne Bullen he succeeds in getting a good deal of significance into the frolic. It should be said that he is most ably assisted by Miss Laura Cowie, who plays very cleverly the role of Anne.

From the scene of gaiety in Wolsey's palace the audience is taken to the river gate. Through a heavy arch is seen the river, on which a barge waits to take the Duke of Buckingham from Westminster to the Tower; the edge of the axe is turned toward the ill-fated duke. Henry Ainsley as the Duke of Buckingham gives his lines with much dignity and pathos.

Of the 11 scenes that go to make up the play, the "Hall in Blackfriars" is undoubtedly the most dramatic. At the back of the stage, on seats rising one above another, are assembled a great company of dignitaries and lesser folk. The King is under the canopy of state, and facing him are the cardinals in their hats, while between King and cardinals is the stately form of Queen Catharine. Miss Violet Vanbrugh plays the Queen with perhaps rather more force than strength; the cardinals are scolded by a woman who knows how to give them the "rough side of her tongue."

From a spectacular point of view the coronation of Anne Bullen is Sir Herbert's supreme effort. This scene is played in dumb show. Up aloft in his box Henry watches the pomp that attends the unhappy Anne. A magnificent procession of bishops and peers in their robes of crimson and ermine files into the abbey. The new Queen, in her mantle of state, kneels before the archbishop, and is anointed and crowned in the midst of acclamations. So ends a drama which is undoubtedly a triumph of stage management. Sir Herbert Tree and Gilbert Parker, who has helped in the production of the pageantry, are sincerely to be congratulated.

At the Railway Terminals

The contractor in charge of construction of the Boston & Maine road's new shops at East Somerville is installing 3-foot concrete piers under the repair tracks, which will run the entire length of the building parallel with the electric traveling crane.

The private Pullman car Colonial, occupied by President William Taussig of the St. Louis Bridge Company, and family, passed through Boston today en route from Newport, R. I., to St. Louis, via the New Haven and New York Central roads.

The Boston-Clayton New York sleeper, operated on trains 40 and 4, over the New York Central lines, will be withdrawn for the winter, this order being effective today.

The special train of private cars with President Mellen and Vice-Presidents Byrnes and Barr aboard, arrived at the North station Friday afternoon over the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine road.

The Illinois Central private car No. 2, occupied by Vice-President Hackstaff and family, passed through Boston today en route from Falmouth, Mass., to Chicago via the New Haven and New York Central roads.

The Pennsylvania road's private car No. 7504, occupied by Vice-President Turner and family will pass through Boston tonight en route from Bar Harbor, Me., to Philadelphia, via the Boston & Maine, New Haven and Pennsylvania roads.

WORK IS RUSHED ON NEW WARSHIPS

The naval authorities are eager to secure the boats now building under contracts and to get crews to man them. Orders to shipyards to ascertain the degrees of completion have been sent out and to recruiting officers to make special efforts to get recruits for torpedo boat work.

The Fore River Ship Building Company of Quincy reports the degrees of completion as follows: Torpedo boat destroyer Perkins, 94 per cent; Sterett, 90 per cent; Walke, 53 per cent; torpedo boats, Skipjack, 54.3 per cent; Sturgeon, 53 per cent.

PRESIDENT HADLEY SAILS.

NEW YORK—President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University left for Europe on the steamer Arabia today. President Hadley will spend a week in London and two weeks in Berlin in the pursuit of his investigation as chairman of the railroad stocks and bonds commission. He will deliver an address at the University of Berlin Oct. 20.

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WHAT HOFFMANN MEANT FOR WAGNER AND FOR SCHUMANN

(Continued from Page Twelve.)

man art. Yet it was for the unity of poetry and drama with music that Schumann had worked, and moreover, as Hadow points out, the first expression of opera in Italy itself was obedient to the ideals toward which Wagner strove. A little group of cultivated gentlemen used to meet in Florence and discuss the new learning, and uphold their theories of dramatic art. They were opposers of the old contrapuntal school, of which Palestrina was the great exponent, and they wished music to be freer, to stand more for humanity and less for academic dignities. They wished to revive Greek tragedy, with its traditional use of the human voice, not in recitatives and arias but in a mere intensification of its ordinary speech, as the iambs of Aeschylus and Sophocles had been delivered.

The father of the famous Galileo was one of these men; Rincicini, the poet, another; Caccini, the singer of madrigals and player of the lute, and the ducal chapel master, Jacopo Peri. They brought out finally the first real opera. They had to model the choruses more or less after the madrigal, but their drama was centered in the actors and their free declamatory recitative. This new form held for a long time, wholly subordinating the music to the dramatic aspect and aiming only at a dignified and fit utterance of the poet's words. It was with Scarlatti that the music began to assert itself as melody again, and from his time the poet became of less and less importance till at last the music was the thing and the play the mere thread on which the pearls of song were hung. Lullu at Paris established these earlier traditions of his native Florence, but after him came a reaction, with Pergolesi and Paisiello, and as the result we at last find Addison in despair over the music which will not permit any, one to "hear the sense" of his "Rosamund." Wagner was therefore in the main a reformer, turning the people back to ideals that were as old as the drama itself.

Like Schumann, Wagner grew up under the influence of literary traditions and Hadow frankly names him poet-composer. His father was a man of culture, with a taste for poetry and drama, and could even bear his part among the amateur actors of Leipzig. His mother was a refined and intelligent woman and three of his brothers and sisters became famous in the theater or concert room. Wagner's stepfather, Geyer, was an artist, actor and a man of many gifts. He wished to make his talented stepson

a painter but it was found that he had no gift for drawing, even as it was later found that he could not learn to play the piano. Entered at school in Dresden as Richard Geyer he began to show an aptitude for language and the drama. Latin meant little to him, but at 13 he was found translating the first half of the Odyssey out of school hours and had done much with English, lured on by the delights of Shakespeare. He began to write imitations of Greek plays and at 14 produced a grand Shakespearian tragedy, in which he sealed the earthly fate of no less than 42 characters during the first four acts.

Weber was the first great musician to possess Wagner's devotion, and he shared, says Hadow, with Homer and Shakespeare the whole food of Wagner's youthful adoration. Even Don Giovanni was denied by the young enthusiast because it had Italian words. German opera for the Germans was even then his obsession. It was not until the spring of 1827 that he learned of Beethoven and there began the great formative musical work of his life. He so devoted himself to this study that when he was 18 he had probably, said Dorn, a more thorough knowledge of the great master than any other youth ever has had.

In the midst of the "furore Teutonico," as Dorn calls it, Wagner took up a fellowship with a revolutionary poet and editor, Heinrich Laube, who appears, says Hadow, to have spent half his time shocking the bourgeois and the other half in prison for political offenses. With him Wagner championed all sorts of exaggerated causes, and waving the red flag of theoretic anarchy of many kinds.

Now comes the influence of a teacher who understood the boy. This was Weinig, who taught Wagner to grow through loving analysis of great composition rather than by the dry-as-dust methods of the old fashioned drill work. Wagner soon began to write himself a libretto, Die Hochzeit, which he fortunately destroyed—a brutal sort of tragedy. But it is amusing that the youth who had begun writing plays on the model of the Greek tragedies and was the future author of Siegfried should set forth his first dramatic attempt under the guise of "Die Feen." He borrowed from one of the fairy extravaganzas of the author of "The Loves of the Three Oranges," Carlo Gozzi. The opera is a charming little nursery tale, but was never performed till 1888.

It is also amusing that one of his earliest ventures in musical criticism was an article in Laube's paper in praise of Bellini's Capuleti and Montagus, the very work which had embittered Berlioz's stay in France, says Hadow. Wagner wrote, "We have no German opera. We are too critical, too well educated to be content with simple, living humanity. I shall never forget the effect produced on me by Bellini's work. I was weary of instrumental complications, of musical symbolism. Here at last I discovered a fountain of pure and noble melody."



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Automobile Manufacturers Busy Planning Coming Shows

EXHIBITORS WILL DRAW SHORTLY FOR SPACES AT CHICAGO

Manager S. A. Miles Has Issued the Application Blanks for Pleasure and Commercial Vehicles.

COVERS TWO WEEKS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Space application blanks for the annual automobile show of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers to be held in the Chicago Coliseum from Jan. 28 to Feb. 11, have been issued by S. A. Miles, the general manager. The drawings for the exhibition of both pleasure and commercial vehicles will be held on Oct. 5 at the association's offices in this city.

Each applicant will be entitled to attend in person or by proxy and take part in the drawing or order of allotment, subject to the classification arranged by the executive committee. After the drawing applicants may in their turn make selections of space. Should the executive committee place in any class applicants who are members of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers and other applicants who are not members of the N. A. A. M., shall draw first, members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers second and other applicants last.

Drawings and allotments for applicants who are not present in person or represented by proxy, will be made by Manager Miles. Any person claiming to represent an applicant, unless known to the management to be properly authorized, must present his authority in writing. Of the applicants other than members of the N. A. A. M., motor car makers will be first served, but no distinction will be made between American and foreign makers or exclusive representatives of foreign makers in the United States.

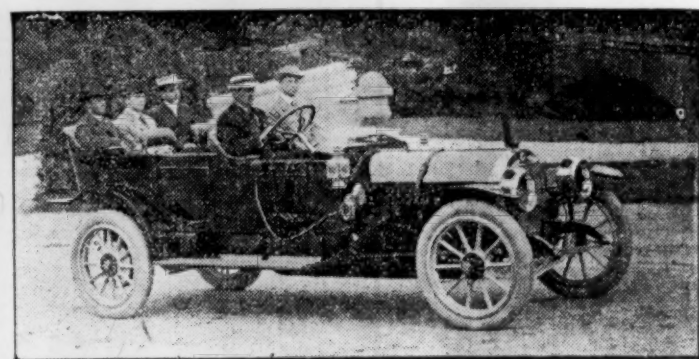
Allotments of space in the accessories section will be subject to the provisions of the rule governing "parts, accessories and motorcycles," the applicants being divided into classes according to the number of earlier shows held under the auspices of the N. A. A. M., at which they have exhibited. Those who have exhibited at the largest number will have first choice and so on. In the event of a conflict between two or more members of the same class the order will be decided by lot.

These conditions will govern the allotment of space at both the pleasure and commercial vehicle shows. The pleasure vehicles will be shown from Jan. 28 to Feb. 4, while the commercial vehicle manufacturers will display their products from Feb. 6 to 11. Both shows will occupy the Coliseum and first regiment armory. Heretofore the commercial vehicle exhibition has been held in connection with the pleasure car displays, but the making of freight carrying vehicles has developed to such an extent that it now requires a show of its own. There were very few business vehicles displayed at last winter's western national show owing to lack of space.

ADD NEW HEROES TO ROLL OF NAVY

WASHINGTON—For gallant conduct which doubtless averted a disaster aboard the torpedo boat destroyer *Chauncey* in the run from Tsingtau, China, to Nagasaki, Japan, on Aug. 16 last, the secretary of the navy today formally commended Glenmont King of St. Joseph, Mich., chief water tender; James H. Pierce of Macon, Ga., boiler-maker, and Maximilian R. Irrgang of Chicago, water tender.

AN ATTRACTIVE 1911 MODEL



THE PREMIER TOURING CAR FOR THE COMING YEAR.

G. A. Weidely, vice-president and designer, at the wheel, with President H. O. Smith beside him. In the back seat are H. B. Hewitt, treasurer; W. McK. White, advertising manager and R. W. Macey, manager of sales.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Interest among motorists at this time of year focuses on models for the coming season, and this is particularly evident in this large automobile center. The latest announcement of a manufacturer of this city has just been issued by the Premier Motor Manufacturing Company, the maker of Premier cars, which has given the details of the models that it will produce during the coming fall and winter.

As in the past the Premier company will devote its attention to two types of high-grade and high-priced machines, one a six-cylinder car known as "6-60," and the other a four-cylinder car known as "4-40," both following in the majority of details the design of Premier cars in the past. In conformity with the evident desire of a large portion of the prospective purchasers in this country these cars have been equipped with vestibuled bodies in several styles, that is, touring, close-coupled clubman, roadster and limousine. The line of open bodies, however, has been retained in deference to the wishes of the dealers in some localities who have calls for both types. The Premier has always been in the higher-price class and this is even more true this year, for the selling price of the four-cylinder car has been raised to \$3000, with that of the six at \$3500, and the limousines of these two types \$4200 and \$5000 respectively.

Premier motor cars have always combined individuality with standardization in perfect harmony, and in view of the fact that no radical alterations were necessary in the new production very few have been made, and these only in the nature of refinements. Such, for instance, as the placing of the magneto on the opposite side of the engine from the carburetor; the adoption of a new return lubrication system; the addition of dual high tension jump spark ignition as an alternative to the low tension make-and-break for which the Premier has been famous; and the use of a dropped frame at the rear in order to place the body lower, in view of the fact that 36-in. wheels will be used exclusively.

MINING COMPANY IN BANKRUPTCY

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the United States district court by the National Exploration Company, a mining corporation organized under the laws of Maine with its principal place of business at 60 State street, Boston, giving its liabilities as \$393,050 and its assets as \$23,807.

Of this amount \$355,000 is secured and \$38,450 unsecured. Of the assets \$22,791 consists of machinery and tools. Philip Higley, the treasurer, presents the petition.

CARS TO CONNECT TOWNS.

MONTROSE, Colo.—Sections of the Uncompahgre valley in Montrose county and the Gunnison valley in Delta county will be traversed by an electric railroad. The proposed road will connect Montrose, Olathe, Delta, Hotchkiss and Paonia and will traverse a section of rich lands now 10 or 12 miles from a railroad.

FAIRMOUNT PARK HAS MANY ENTRIES

New Class Has Been Added to the Quaker City Motor Club Meet to Be Held Next Month.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The contest committee of the Quaker City Motor Club has decided to add another class to the third annual 200-mile road race of the organization, to be held in Fairmount Park on Saturday, Oct. 15. The additional class is for cars of division 2C of the 1910 contest rules of the American Automobile Association, which includes all machines whose piston displacement is between 161 and 230 cu. in. The driver of the winning car in this class will get a cash prize of \$1000, the same amount offered for the victors in the larger classes.

This brings the prizes for the race up to \$7500 in cash, besides which trophies will be given to the entrants of the winning cars in each class. The prize money will be divided into six prizes, \$1000 going to the driver of the winning car in each of the five classes and \$2500 going to the driver whose car makes the fastest time for the 200 miles, irrespective of the class in which it competes.

At the present time the club has received nine formal entries for the race and has assurances that many more cars will be named before the entry lists close on Oct. 3. The entries to date, in order in which they were made, are as follows: Also, American Locomotive Company, Harry P. Grant; Chadwick, Chadwick Engineering works, Leonard Zengle; Chadwick, Chadwick Engineering Works, Al Mitchell; Benz, Benz Auto Import Company of America, George Robertson; Benz, Benz Auto Import Company of America, Edward A. Hearne; Apperson, Apperson Bros. Automobile Company, Harris M. Hanshue; Jackson, Jackson Automobile Company, E. F. Scheffer; Cole, Franklin Motor Car Company, William Endicott; Cole, Franklin Motor Car Company, Louis Edmunds.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTRATIONS

The Massachusetts state highway commission reports that non-residents of Massachusetts registered 801 automobiles in the state in July and August. Eight foreign countries, the District of Columbia and 33 states were represented by automobilists touring through Massachusetts. In one week in July 99 consecutive registrations were issued to non-resident motorists. Among the foreign places represented were Luxor, Egypt; Honolulu, Hawaii, St. Mary's, Western Island; Toronto, Mexico city and New Brunswick. California, Wyoming, Texas and Florida also sent tourists to Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR GILLETTS TO MOVE.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—At the expiration of his term of office Gov. James N. Gillett is to make his residence in San Francisco. The Gilletts are to make the bay their home for the purpose of placing James, Jr., in a San Francisco school.

F. C. DAVIDSON OF HARVARD MEETS R. E. HUNTER OF YALE

FORMER COLLEGE CHAMPIONS.
Yale. Player. College. Princeton.
1907—F. C. Davidson, Jr. Harvard.
1908—John Reid, Jr. Yale.
1909—F. Payne, Jr. Princeton.
1910—No tournament.
1911—H. Lindsley. Harvard.
1912—C. Hitchcock, Jr. Yale.
1913—Frank Reinhart. Princeton.
1914—A. G. White. Harvard.
1915—Robert Abbott. Yale.
1916—W. E. Clow, Jr. Harvard.
1917—Ellis Knowles. Yale.
1918—H. H. Wilder. Harvard.
1919—Albert Seckel. Princeton.
*Two tournaments this year.

(Continued from Page One.)
the lead by taking the sixth hole in 4 to 5. Splendid putting then gave Davidson the next three holes, making him 2 up at the turn.

Hunter evened the match by taking the next two holes in 4 to 5, and took the lead on the twelfth, as Davidson landed in a bad position. The thirteenth and fourteenth went to Davidson by steady playing and the fifteenth was halved in 45.

The sixteenth was halved in 35, the seventeenth and eighteenth going to Davidson, making the Harvard man 3 up at the end of the first round. Their cards:

| | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| Davidson | 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 2 39 |
| Hunter | 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 41 |
| Davidson | 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 3 41 |
| Hunter | 4 4 3 5 4 3 5 6 40 81 |

The second and semi-final rounds Friday furnished a number of surprises especially the defeat of the 1909 champion, Albert Seckel of Princeton, by R. E. Hunter. Seckel has been showing flashes of his best form during the match play rounds, but his putting was very weak in this match and cost him his chance of getting in the final round. Hunter played consistent golf throughout his match, and while his long game was not as clean cut as his rival's he more than made up for this on the greens, where his putting was much the best.

Davidson won his way to the finals by defeating C. G. Stanley of Yale, by holing an approach of 50 yards at the seventeenth for a 3, where Stanley lay almost dead for a 4. In his match with Stanley, Davidson won the first hole, getting off one of his clever short approaches, which enabled him to hole in 4 to 5. Stanley got this hole back at the third, where he holed a six-foot putt after a perfect approach. Stanley could do no better than a 6 at the fourth to Davidson's 5, and the latter won the long fifth hole in 4 by excellent golf.

Davidson lost the seventh by weak play. He halved the eighth in 5 and on the ninth green negotiated a stylike laid him by Stanley, just tacking the latter's ball. Davidson was out in 40, to 41 for Stanley, and was 1 up.

Stanley won the tenth hole in 4 and took the lead for the first time at the twelfth, the thirteenth was halved in 6.

Both drove well to the fourteenth, but Davidson won in 4 to 5, making the match all even. The fifteenth was halved in 4, both having a 12-foot putt for a 3 which they failed to get down by an inch. To the short sixteenth each played good strokes, but they took three putts and the match was all even with two holes to play.

Good long balls were driven to the seventeenth hole, and though Stanley had to play from a bad stance, his ball being to the left of the course and near the bank, he was as near the green as Davidson with his second shot. Stanley ran his ball up nearly dead to the hole, and then Davidson holed his approach, 50 yards, from the hole for a 3.

This made Davidson 1 up and 1 to 1 to play. Both drove to the home hole and were well along with their seconds. Davidson pitched to the green and was about 12 feet over the hole. Stanley put his ball into the bunker in front of the green, but played out so well that he holed in 5. But Davidson holed in 5 and halved the hole and won by 1 up.

Notes of Interest to the Automobilists

The growing popularity of the Hupmobile in foreign lands is evidenced by the increasing numbers of export shipments which are being made from the factory at Detroit.

D. S. Smith has announced that engineers are at work upon plans for banking all four turns of the Brighton Beach motor track to a height of 12 feet in order that high powered cars may cover the entire circuit at full speed, and thus make the circuit the fastest mile track in the world.

According to the latest news from Akron, another effort will be made by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company to have the A. A. A. introduce tire penalties in all long distance tours, endurance runs, etc., in the future. It is claimed that tires and demountable rims are just as much a part of the car's equipment as the brakes, wheels, fenders and other parts that come within the limits of penalization.

Postmaster-General Frank H. Hitchcock has recommended that when the next contract for mail delivery in Chicago is let motor trucks be given the work instead of horse-drawn wagons. The postmaster-general believes in and favors the pneumatic tube method of delivering mail to and from the main postoffice and the numerous sub-stations about the western metropolis, but recognizes the fact that it will be some time, probably several years, before this method of transportation can be put in force.

Glen H. Curtiss, with the Wright brothers, one of the three most famous American aviators, is now the holder of several aerial records, is now the possessor of a 1911 Chalmers "30" car.

Morton H. Luce has assumed the Boston management of the Velie "40" motor car, with salesrooms at 108 Massachusetts avenue. Mr. Luce came from Chicago, where he was assistant to H. G. Moore, who was manager of the Velie branch, which embraced five states.

It is said that the new Callan motor vehicle law of New York state is being evaded by a number of chauffeurs who failed to pass the examination for drivers' licenses. They are reported to have purchased a share of the employers' cars for \$1 and have taken out owners' licenses. The Callan law does not require owners to take out driving licenses.

The officers of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia have changed the dates of the club's fall sociability tour from today and tomorrow to Oct. 15 and 16. It was found that many members of the organization who wanted to go on the tour wished to have the affair arranged for dates a little later. It was proposed to advance the event one week, but this plan was abandoned, as the Norristown Automobile Club will run a race meet on the Belmont driving park track on Sept. 24. The Vanderbilt cup race will be held on the following Saturday and the Fairmount park race one week from the Vanderbilt race.

Announcement is made that the Garford Company of Elyria, O., and the Kissel Motor Car Company of Hartford, Wis., have just been granted licenses under the Selden patent. There are now 83 different makes of cars licensed under the patent.

Coker F. Clarkson, general manager of the Society of Automobile Engineers, has announced that William E. Haput, the well-known racing driver, who is now a member of the L. J. Bergdoll Motor Company's engineering staff, has been elected a member of the society.

Robert G. Larsen, business manager of the Keith enterprises in New England has selected the White gas car for his personal use and for the officials at the special exhibition given by Claude Grahame-White at the aviation field, Atlantic, today.

Albert M. Pearson, for a long time connected with the truck department of the Packard branch at Philadelphia, resigned last week to become associated with the Boston office of the White company and has already assumed management of their commercial vehicle department.

The Fiat racing cars to be driven by Louis Wagner, Felice Nazzaro and Ralph De Palma in the race for the Automobile Club of America's grand prize gold cup on Oct. 15 have been shipped to this country from Genoa. It is believed that Louis Wagner, winner of the first grand prize race at Savannah in 1908, and Felice Nazzaro are coming.

1911 Stoddard-Dayton NOW HERE



"Stoddard-Dayton 50" \$3000
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Seven passengers. Doors front and rear. (Front doors omitted if desired.) Wheelbase 130 in.; tires 36x 4 1/2; No. 2 Universal Q. D. demountable rims, including 1 extra; cylinders 5x5 1/2; 2 independent ignition systems, including Bosch D4 magneto; shock absorbers; robe rail; footrest; 5 lamps; Prest-O-Lite tank; horn, jack, etc.

In the brake system all connecting rods are now placed on the inner side of the frame. Accessibility to all parts has been carried to a supreme degree. There is absolutely nothing in the way of interfering with getting directly at either the transmission case or the front or rear universal. No cables, brake rods, or connections of any kind are over these parts, nor even between the cross members supporting these parts. This is an achievement in designing that will meet with the ready approval of every motorist who has ever had occasion to get at the mechanism of his car.

The lines of all the body designs tend toward extreme simplicity. This striking effect is further enhanced by the running-board tool-boxes, which do away with all unsightly battery boxes, gas tanks, etc., that greatly mar the appearance of the usual car.

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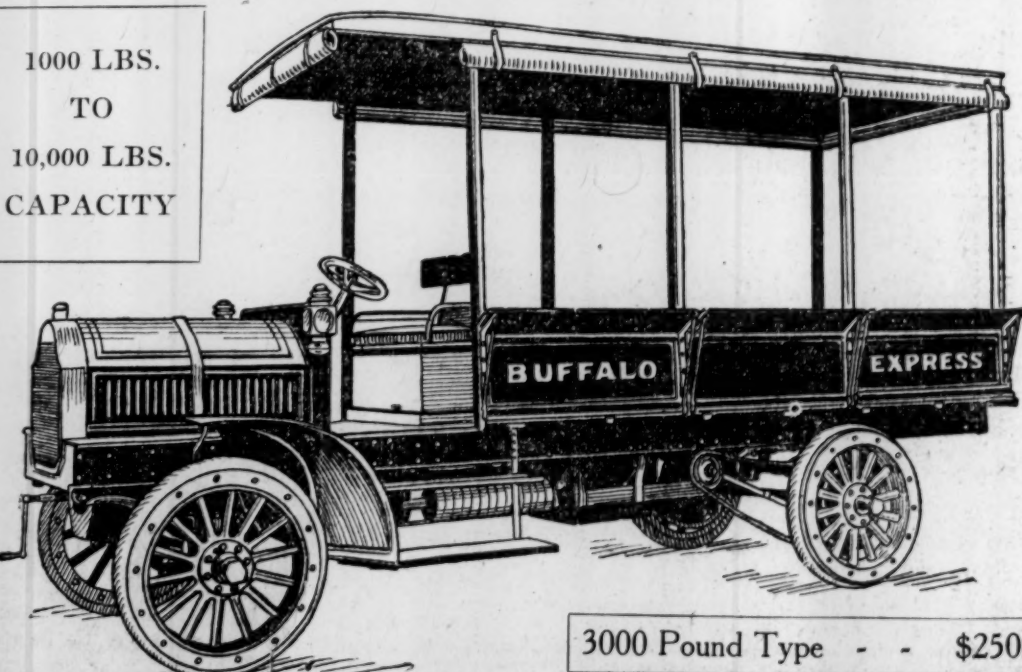
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BIG VANDERBILT CUP CONTEST TO BE HELD A WEEK FROM TODAY

Starts at Dawn and Promises
to Be Greatest Contest
Ever Held for the Famous
Trophy.

OFFICIALS NAMED

NEW YORK—At daybreak Saturday next, when Starter Fred J. Wagner fires the send-off pistol, another history-making automobile race will have been begun, for the sixth classic contest for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup is due to start at that time, and for the greater part of Saturday forenoon cars and drivers will chase each other around the 12.65-mile circuit.

That the forthcoming race will go down in the annals of automobile race history as the greatest road race ever held there seems slight cause to doubt at the present time. There are more entries than for any previous contest, a total number of 36 cars having been secured up to the present time, as follows:

VANDERBILT CUP RACE.

| No. | Car. | Driver. |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Benz | George Robertson. |
| 2 | Benz | Edward A. Hearne. |
| 3 | Benz | David Bruce-Brown. |
| 4 | Alco | Harry F. Grant. |
| 5 | Pope-Hartford | John Fleming. |
| 6 | Pope-Hartford | Bert Hughes. |
| 7 | National | John Allen. |
| 8 | National | A. Livingston. |
| 9 | Simplex | Leland Mitchell. |
| 10 | Simplex | Ralph E. Beardsley. |
| 11 | Lozier | Ralph Mulford. |
| 12 | Marquette-Bulck | Robert Burman. |
| 13 | Marquette-Bulck | Arthur Chevrolet. |
| 14 | Marquette-Bulck | Harrie Hansline. |
| 15 | Apperson | Joseph Dawson. |
| 16 | Marmion | Ray Harroun. |
| 17 | Marmion | E. P. Scheffer. |
| 18 | Corbin | Joseph Matson. |
| 19 | Amplex | Walter Jones. |
| 20 | National | Louis A. Diehlrow. |
| 21 | Stoddard-Dayton | Tobin De Hymel. |
| 22 | Knox | Fred Belcher. |

WHEATLEY HILLS SWEETSTAKES.

| No. | Car. | Driver. |
|-----|----------|-------------------|
| 23 | Marmion | Marcel Basle. |
| 24 | Marmion | E. H. Sherwood. |
| 25 | Mercer | Alvin Malmont. |
| 26 | Corbin | John J. Hulse. |
| 27 | S. P. O. | Montague Roberts. |
| 28 | Corbin | Montague Roberts. |
| 29 | Mercedes | Montague Roberts. |

MASSAQUA SWEETSTAKES.

| No. | Car. | Driver. |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|
| 30 | Cole "30" | William Endicott. |
| 31 | Abbott-Detroit | Lee Oldfield. |
| 32 | Cole "30" | Harry Endicott. |
| 33 | Abbott-Detroit | Mortimer Roberts. |
| 34 | Abbott-Detroit | V. Padula. |

That the race will be a great contest from start to finish is made certain by the character of the drivers who will pilot the cars in Saturday's event. They are all skilled drivers, most of them experienced in contests of the track and road, and each and every one of them keenly anxious to snatch the coveted trophy from his score or more of opponents.

Probably one of the best known trio of famous drivers is the aggregation that will handle the Benz cars, namely, George Robertson, David Bruce-Brown and Edward A. Hearne. Hearne is the present holder of the Indianapolis Speedway helmet and Fox River trophy, and hails from Chicago. He drove in the grand prize at Savannah and in the Cobe and Vanderbilt races of last year. George Robertson is only 25 years old, but a veteran of the steering wheel, nevertheless. He has many victories of the track and road to his credit, among the most notable of which are the Vanderbilt race of 1908, the Philadelphia Fairmont Park event which he won twice, and many others. David Bruce-Brown is a wealthy young New Yorker who drives for the pleasure he derives from the sport. He first came into prominence at the Florida beach meeting in 1908, and although then only 20 years of age succeeded in establishing several world's amateur records. In 1909 he broke the record for the Wilkes-Barre hill climb, which held until last June.

Harry F. Grant, who will again pilot the sturdy Alco, is best known for his victory in last year's Vanderbilt cup race. He first gained his experience at the Readville, Mass., track and has driven well in both of the Lowell road races.

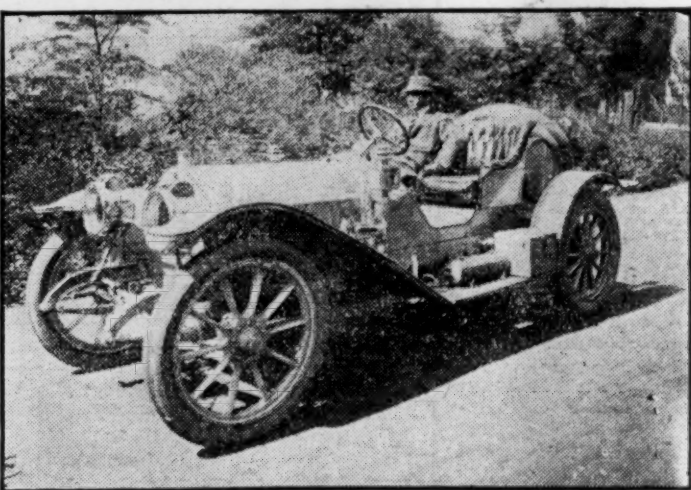
It is announced yesterday that the Bosch Magneto Company, of New York, through Harlow Hyde, has offered the following cash prizes to drivers in the Vanderbilt cup race:

To the winner.....\$500
Second placed car.....250
Third placed car.....150

The decision of the official referee in each of these races will govern the awarding of the prizes.

The officials of the race were made known yesterday. They are as follows:

A DUPLICATE OF CUP RACER



THE AMPLEX RUNABOUT FOR 1910.

F. Russell Moseley at the wheel of his new car which is an exact duplicate of the Amplex which will take part in the big race on Long Island.

CHAUFFEUR IS EXPERT'S TOPIC

The question of the supply and demand for automobile chauffeurs was discussed by W. J. Foster in a lecture given before the New York school of automobile engineers. The lecturer gave some very interesting views on the subject, saying in part: "If the question were put to them, there are many owners and a still greater number of so-called chauffeurs who would quickly answer that the supply exceeds the demand, basing their conclusion, for instance, on the number of chauffeurs answering one newspaper advertisement, or on the difficulty in the finding of a position, and it would be only natural for the average man to take these statements as conclusive proof of the situation; but this 'chauffeur question' is one of the most delicate and misunderstood questions of the present day, and only by studying the exact footing of the business, and the surrounding conditions, is it possible to gain a true knowledge of the subject.

"Ever since the beginning of the automobile business, up to the past month, there have been absolutely no restrictions as to the qualifications of a man as a public chauffeur, and the \$2 sent to Albany assured him of a mere registration badge, which the misguided public and owner both recognized as a license, but which was merely a receipt for the money received and an assurance that his name had been registered on the books at Albany as a chauffeur.

"This led a large number of men out of positions, incapable of holding a position, due to their laziness, neglect, or dishonesty, to try their hand at the 'chauffeur business,' and having learned a little about steering an automobile, they placed themselves upon the market as competent chauffeurs. They heard of the high salaries, easy life, graft, and simplicity of starting out, and all these things led to countless numbers entering the 'business,' with no more qualifications to drive an automobile than a street car conductor would have to drive a twentieth century limited. The excellent methods by which the secretary of state has carried out the new Callan law, and the manner in which the examinations, both written and practical, have been conducted, have been a great benefit to many owners and to a large number of chauffeurs, and the chauffeur question is undoubtedly on a footing better than ever before."

PLAN BIG AUTO RACES.

The owners of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway have announced plans for a race on their 2½-mile track next year, which if held will have the greatest prize ever offered for a motor car competition. The first meet of the 1911 season is planned to begin on May 27, when the owners expect to have a 500-mile international race in which \$25,000 in cash prizes will be offered. It is proposed to give \$10,000 to the winner, \$5,000 to the second man and other prizes down to \$50 for the tenth man. Trophies also will be offered for the entrants of the first 10 cars. The race is to be open to cars of not more than 600 cubic inches piston displacement that weigh at least 2,300 pounds and have shown a speed of at least 70 miles an hour.

Referee, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; judges, Henry Sanderson, Colgate Hoyt, Dave Hennen Morris and Robert Lee Morrell and Samuel M. Butler; technical committee, A. L. McMurry, Henry Southern and Alexander Churchward; A. A. representative, Frank G. Webb; assistant to the president, A. R. Pardington; starter, Fred J. Wagner.

MOTOR CARNIVAL WILL END TODAY

NEW YORK—The closing contests of the Hudson river motor boat carnival are scheduled to take place today, and the final standing of the various contestants will be determined at the conclusion of today's sport.

Of the 21 boats that started in the various classes Friday three were disabled by floating logs. Two others dropped out of the race and lost the chance for valuable prizes to assist the Nameless, which was disabled.

Starting with the Restless, owned by T. F. Chesebrough, in the speed class, over the 30-mile course, for points for the international trophy, the Nameless took the lead at once. At the end of the first round of five miles she led by 5m. At 10 miles her lead was 6m. 40s. and 6m. 10s. at 15 miles. She had covered 25 miles in 1h. 6m. 5s., or at the rate of 22.785 knots, or 26,236 miles, an hour, and she had just turned the north stake boat near the Jersey shore when she ran into a lot of driftwood. Going at such a high rate of speed there was no escape from the floating mass.

Clement Firth, in his Bunk III, racing in the open launch class, and the Tale-quah, of the same class, owned by M. H. Niles, went at once to the assistance of the Nameless and beached her at Ft. Washington cove. The Restless also broke down, but she was able to finish in 2h. 18m. 47s.

Later in the race Captain Simpson's Peter Pan III. hit a log, but she was able to finish her 30 miles in 1h. 30m. 12s., which is at the rate of 30 knots, or 23.03 miles, an hour.

A. E. Smith's Edith II. was the winner in the speed class. She covered the 30-mile course in 1h. 33m. 39s., at an average speed of 19.251 knots, or 23.17 miles. The summary:

SPEED BOATS—CLASS B—OVER 40 FEET AND UNDER 60 FEET—START, 2:05—COURSE, 30 MILES.

| Boat and owner. | Finish. | Elapsed time. |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Tartar, Ralph E. Slavin. | 3:13:54 | 1:08:54 |
| P. D. N. C. C. F. Seigel. | Did not start. | |
| Rapier, S. Schell. | Did not start. | |

SPEED BOATS—CLASS C—40 FEET—START, 2:10—COURSE, 30 MILES.

| Boat and owner. | Finish. | Elapsed time. |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Boatless, T. F. Chesebrough. | 4:28:47 | 2:18:47 |
| Nameless, Merville. | Disabled. | |
| Heckscher, Merville. | Disabled. | |

SPEED BOATS—CLASS A—30 FEET AND UNDER—START, 2:15—COURSE, 30 MILES.

| Boat and owner. | Finish. | Elapsed time. |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Edith II., A. E. Smith. | 3:48:29 | 1:33:29 |
| Peter Pan, James Simpson. | 3:45:12 | 1:30:12 |
| Vanish, W. T. Head. | 3:47:55 | 1:32:55 |
| Vim, G. F. Baker, Jr. | 3:47:02 | 1:32:02 |
| H. Charles Mallory. | Withdrawn. | |
| Hilda-Fanpouse, M. C. | Withdrawn. | |

CRUISERS—CLASS 45—40 TO 60 FEET—COURSE, 20 MILES—START, 2:25.

| Boat and owner. | Finish. | Elapsed time. |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Caroline, M. F. Dennis. | 4:59:07 | 2:39:07 |
| Corrected time—Avis. | 1:41:42 | Caroline, 1:53:09. |

CRUISERS—CLASS 40—40 TO 60 FEET—COURSE, 20 MILES—START, 2:35.

| Boat and owner. | Finish. | Elapsed time. |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Ernest, S. Cochran. | Did not start. | |
| Corrected time—Spindrift. | 2:29:58. | |

CRUISERS—CLASS F—UNDER 40 FEET—COURSE, 20 MILES—START, 2:30.

| Boat and owner. | Finish. | Elapsed time. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Kathmar, R. T. Taber. | 4:37:54 | 2:07:57 |
| Graceland, D. B. Brins. | 5:18:29 | 2:48:29 |
| Corrected time—Kathmar. | 2:07:07 | Graceland, 2:09:19. |

OPEN LAUNCHES—CLASS G, 25 FEET AND UNDER—COURSE, 20 MILES—START, 2:35.

| Boat and owner. | Finish. | Elapsed time. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Imp, Arthur Haas. | 5:56:17 | 2:20:17 |
| Betty II., W. Brown. | Withdrawn. | |
| Bunk III., Clement Firth. | Assisted Nameless. | |
| Talequah, M. H. Niles. | Assisted Nameless. | |

SIGNAL PRACTISE FOR PRINCETON

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton football squad received its first regular set of signals at the football meeting and there was a long and careful drill of them Friday afternoon. The coaches kept up their practise of having no regular scrimmages and the afternoon's work was again devoted to the working out of the forward pass, signal practise and getting down under punts.

The linemen were coached in blocking and Edward Harlan took a number of the backs in hand and coached them in drop kicking. Bard, Kennedy and Pendleton all tried drop kicking. Bard being the most successful. Pendleton showed good form in place kicking and succeeded in landing the ball over the bar fairly regularly from the 25-yard line. McCormick, Whodle, Bard and Ballou all tried punting during the afternoon.

TO ELIMINATE GRADE CROSSINGS.
The resolutions recently adopted by the New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club demanding the elimination of all railroad crossings at grade throughout the state are being indorsed throughout the state by business men and automobilists.

MOON CARS

For 1911

Foremost Among the MOST SERVICEABLE and HIGHLY SATISFACTORY MOTOR CARS

Heralding the Entry Into Boston, of Moon Cars for 1911

In order to secure a car of tested service, we are more than pleased to announce that to prove the car, we drove to Boston from St. Louis, during the week of August 28th to September 2, the car we have finally decided to represent in this territory. This line is the MOON, comprising two High-Class Models.

MOON "30" \$1,500

We drove a model "30" MOON over 1400 miles of good, bad and indifferent roads, from St. Louis to Boston, in a trifle less than SIX DAYS' RUNNING TIME.

In our judgment this little car proved more efficiency and value than its manufacturers claimed for it. We are firm in our belief that, in popular-priced cars, the MOON "30" is the very best "buy" for the 1911 season. We have secured the agency for MOON Cars for the entire New England States. We invite the public to call at our salesrooms to inspect the various models of MOON Cars on display.

This is a \$1500 Car, Every Bit as Luxurious as Most \$3000 Cars

Five Passenger,
Fore-Door Body \$1,600

It looks like a high-priced car; looks big, like a big automobile—big in size, big in power, big in value and refined in appearance, and big in wonderful performances on all kinds of roads.

There is substance, strength and quality at every turn; and there isn't a makeshift or a skimp anywhere.

The Size is Right—114-inch Wheel Base. The Power is Right—4½x5 Motor. The Price is Right—\$1,500

MODEL "30" Fore-Door, \$1,600

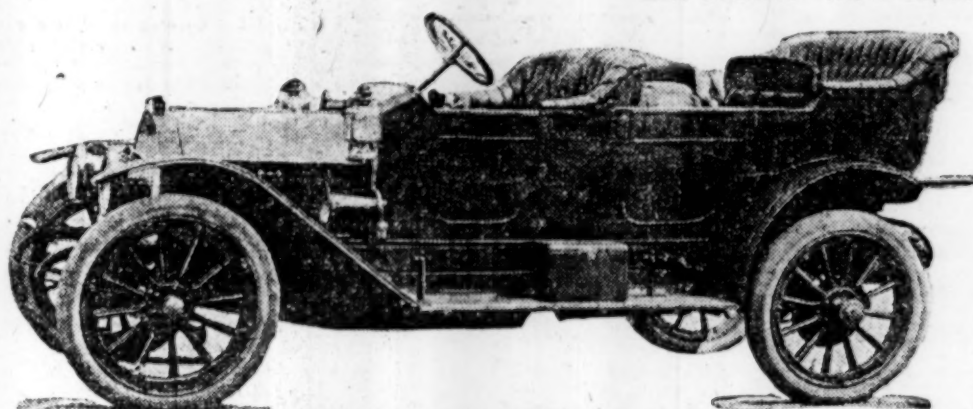
The Intrinsic Value of Any Machine is Simply in the Service it Gives

That may be an indefinite statement applied to ANY motor car, but applied to MOON cars it means Value in

Strenuous Use, Years of Reliable Service and Economy in Maintenance

It is not the first cost of MOON Cars that alone appeals to the buyer, but it is the slight-after-cost in keeping them running, which in itself is the Happiest Satisfaction of owning and driving a MOON

MOON "45" Built for the Past Six Years—A Car with an Envyable and Established Reputation



somely upholstered, curled hair cushions; elegant mahogany trimmings; everything a high-grade automobile should be.

Price, \$3,000, WITH TOURING OR TOY TONNEAU BODY

When you select the car you intend to buy, do not lose sight of the many splendid features in MOON CARS, which any experienced automobilist will point out to you in the chassis of MOON CARS.

To be sure that you become better acquainted with MOON Cars, write to the Moon Motor Co. of Boston for a copy of their Big 8-Page Illustrated Comparative Analysis of Automobile Mechanism, Free

MOON MOTOR CO. OF BOSTON

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR NEW ENGLAND

161 COLUMBUS AVE.

BOSTON, MASS.

FLOOR DIAGRAMS SHOW IMMENSE AUTO EXHIBIT

NEW YORK—That the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers proposes to make the eleventh national automobile show, to be held in Madison Square Garden Jan. 7 to 21, 1911, the most important in the history of motor-dom was made evident this week by the issuance of floor diagrams showing the arrangement of space for exhibitors at the double show. Although the show is some three months distant the show committee, consisting of Col. George Pope, chairman; Charles Clifton, Alfred Reeves and Merle L. Downs, secretary, will leave no stone unturned to make the forthcoming exhibitions minutely typical of the gigantic industry they represent.

The automobile industry is now one of America's foremost keystones and it is proper that the great annual display of the latest in the automobile world should be fittingly set forth in comprehensive order for the edification of the American public. The automobile industry long has passed the embryonic stage and the purchaser of a car today needs no further guarantee of its reliability than the stamp of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

The forthcoming show will be the largest in the history of the trade, for no less than 83 manufacturers and importers licensed under the Selden patent

will house their exhibits within the confines of the nationally famous Madison Square Garden. Former showgoers will scarcely be able to recognize the familiar lines of the amphitheater.

The public does not realize the immense amount of preliminary detail to be attended to in bringing about the culmination of a finished automobile show, and it is to make the forthcoming exhibitions typify the great strides made in the industry in the last twelve months that the show committee thus early has started its arduous work. The decorative scheme alone has held its attention for several months, and it is promised that the forthcoming display will be the most decoratively ornate ever held. With the matter of space allotment decided upon, completing the scheme of decoration will be not so difficult.

As already has been announced, the 1911 show will really be two shows in one—part one, which will be held during the week of Jan. 7 to 14, being devoted exclusively to passenger or pleasure vehicles, while commercial vehicles, electric carriages and motor-cycles will be shown in the part two period of the show, lasting from Jan. 16 to 21, comprehensive displays of accessories being included at both exhibitions. That the two shows have been made necessary is a fitting tribute to the stability of the members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

NEW MOON MOTOR CARS ARE VERY ATTRACTIVE

It is seldom that the arrival of a new car in Boston creates more than passing comment, but this precedent has been utterly routed in the case of the Moon "30" and the Moon "45," 1911 models, which have been the topic of great interest and observation during the week. The Moon cars are known everywhere, but more so in the central West, where hundreds are used, the factory being at St. Louis. In bringing the car to Boston and in order to give it as severe a test as possible, Manager Charles G. Andrews drove a "30" from St. Louis to this city in five days. On three of which the roads were very poor in some places, but the car was not stopped anywhere for adjustment or repairs, which is remarkable in a trip of 1400-odd miles and under such conditions.

The 1911 models have been greatly improved over last year's. The "30" now has a longer wheel base, 114 inches, an increase of 4 inches. This makes the car longer, roomier and in every way a bigger automobile than before. There is also development at every point in mechanical improvements, in new multiple disc clutch, brake equalizers, in larger steering wheel (18 inches), also improved brakes, and in fact a general increase in power, speed and comfort. The lines of the car have been studiously carried out. Increased seating accommodations in

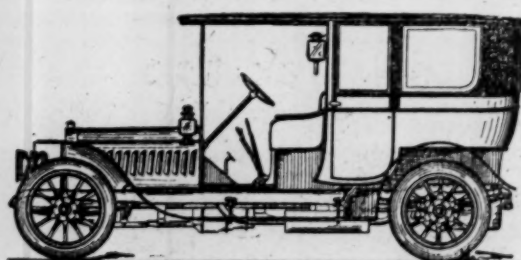
both front seat and tonneau have been effected, and the entire car has an aristocratic and low-slung appearance which is most pleasing to the eye. Another marked improvement is the size of the doors, which are bigger than last year's model; in fact, the "30" and "40" Moon cars are such that should please the most exacting, and bid fair to become as popular in Boston as they are in the West.

These cars are made in several models, viz.: Toy tonneaus, coupes, runabouts, torpedo bodies and touring cars, most of which may be seen at the Moon salesrooms, 161 Columbus avenue. It may be added that these cars are made and completed under one roof, the factory even making the tops, which is of greater advantage to the purchaser, as it insures every part receiving the attention to which it otherwise could get.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.

| Sept. 24 | From 6:10 p. m. to 5:03 a. m. |
|----------|-------------------------------|
| Sept. 25 | From 6:08 p. m. to 5:04 a. m. |
| Sept. 26 | From 6:06 p. m. to 5:05 a. m. |
| Sept. 27 | From 6:04 p. m. to 5:06 a. m. |
| Sept. 28 | From 6:02 p. m. to 5:07 a. m. |
| Sept. 29 | From 6:01 p. m. to 5:08 a. m. |
| Sept. 30 | From 5:59 p. m. to 5:10 a. m. |

SECRETARY KNOX IN CAPITAL
WASHINGTON—In answer to the call for next week's cabinet session, Secretary Knox, with Mrs. Knox, reached Washington from his Valley Forge home last night.



LIMOUSINE BODIES

Designing and making, refined models. The highest grade of materials used, artistic in appointments. Examples on exhibition for standard cars. Advance orders will insure excellence and a saving in cost, also satisfaction of personal preferences. Limited in immediate deliveries.

FERDINAND F. FRENCH

79 MILK ST. Room 206 BOSTON
Tel. Main 7063



Our Exclusive and Incomparable Display of HIGH-GRADE Millinery

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON

Is In Full Readiness to Receive the Inspection
of New England Women.

Especially will this showing be of interest to those who delight in that which is authoritative, unique, artistic and out of the ordinary in design and effect

New Model Hats From Paris, From Berlin, From London

Our millinery buyer goes abroad twice each year, and has been doing so for this house exclusively for the past twenty-five years. Such an experience in foreign fashions is reflected in our magnificent assortment—in its completeness, its exclusiveness and its absolute reliability in regard to style. We have entree, as few American stores have, to practically all of the houses with world-wide reputation for style that exist in Paris, Berlin and London, which are the greatest millinery centers of the globe.

Imported Model Hats from 30.00 to 100.00

Reproductions of Foreign Models In addition to our wonderful showing of imported models we are displaying thousands of reproductions made in our own work-rooms on the premises. These are beautiful creations in the choicest of materials, colors and designs that are shown in all the very newest styles of the season. We are also showing the cleverest ideas from foremost New York designers.

Pattern Hats, 6.00 to 40.00

Ready-to-Wear Hats, 3.00 to 12.00

Tourist and Auto Hats, 2.50 to 15.00

Our Millinery Section Which Is One of the Largest in the World

Is Situated On the Second Floor—Main Store

**Here Is Shown Positively New England's Greatest and Finest
Assortment of Hats for Dress Occasions, Street Hats and Tourist Hats**

Jordan Marsh Company

Turban Model—(Illustrated on left figure above) An extremely smart turban in black silk velvet and hatter's plush, finished with a beautiful lavender shaded Egyptian ostrich plume **30.00**

Exquisite Model in seal and white duchess satin (Illustrated on center figure above) trimmed with old gold metallic foliage and rosebuds **60.00**

Muff to match **50.00**
Scarf to match **30.00**

Large Mushroom Dress Model—(Illustrated on right figure above) in black hatter's plush and black silk velvet trimmed with two magnificent black and white willow ostrich plumes **75.00**

The Kilrain English Hood—(Illustrated on left figure above). Dust, wind and water-proof for motoring, yachting, driving, fishing or steamer wear. Colors, black, navy, brown and wistaria **5.00**

French Motor Hat—(Illustrated on center figure above). Smart creation in duchess satin trimmed with plain and fancy taffeta or satin ribbons; colors, black, navy and wine **8.00**

Popular English Auto Hood—(Illustrated on right figure above). In Marabout, long ties and trimming of Roman taffeta ribbon **7.50**

MERCHANTS FIGURE ON PRICES TO SUPPLY NEEDS OF NAVY YARD

New England merchants in certain lines of business are now figuring to obtain the lowest price that will enable them to supply the Boston navy yard with a number of articles for which that yard is in the market.

On Oct. 4 the naval officials at Washington will open bids to furnish 25,500 pounds of tinned peas; 26,600 pounds of tinned sugar corn, 14,600 pounds of baked beans, 40,000 pounds of tinned tomatoes; 9300 pounds of tinned salmon; 21,200 pounds of tinned pears, 30,100 pounds of tinned peaches, 18,800 pounds of tinned pineapples, and 19,000 pounds of tinned string beans. This food is for use among certain parts of the enlisted personnel of the navy in Boston, Portsmouth and other eastern navy yards.

On this date estimates for furnishing 81,000 glass tube fuses, 7000 pounds of Portland cement, 1200 yards of cotton sheeting, 1200 pounds of candles, 4000 gallons of gasoline, a large quantity of stationery and some other articles will be opened.

Next Tuesday bids for furnishing to this navy yard 200 tons of manila hemp, 1000 gallons of Japan drier and 3000 pounds of copper pipe will be opened.

Buildings 58, 60 and 62 at the yard are to be thoroughly equipped with an automatic sprinkler system as a protection against fire. The bids open Oct. 8 and call for 1162 automatic sprinklers with all the necessary connections to make the improvement.

C. M. Leach, a civilian contractor who calls the Boston navy yard his office, is the lowest of a number of bidders to extend the railroad system at the yard. His bid is now being considered. He will probably receive the contract. He will complete the contract in six months for \$18,045.

BUILDS PITTSBURG REPLICAS OF OLD TIME PLAYHOUSES

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Two small playhouses, each of which costs as much as the average Pittsburgher's home, are being erected in the fashionable East Liberty district. They are replicas of the playhouse which the parents of the children for whom they are being provided used as children.

E. P. Mellon, a well-known banker, gave the order to a contracting firm to have the two houses built. Each will be 11 feet high and contain two rooms, making an ideal playhouse for the grandchildren of Mr. Mellon.

One will be shipped to his daughter at San Antonio and the other will be placed on the Mellon lawn. The houses are complete in every detail. They will cost \$15,000 each.

WORLD USES OIL OF UNITED STATES

More than \$2,100,000,000 worth of mineral oil has been exported from the United States since that product began to be an article of exportation some 50 years ago, says the Portland (Ore.) Telegram. Mineral oil is one of the few articles in the United States whose sales abroad in the fiscal year 1909 showed an increase over those of the preceding years.

A statement just compiled by the bureau of statistics shows that during the year which ended June 30 last, a year of declining exports in United States trade as a whole, mineral oils showed a gain of over 10,000,000 gallons in sales to foreign countries, and a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 in value.

BROOKLINE'S FIRE OFFICERS CHANGE

The Brookline fire department has been notified of changes in its superior officers. The men who are to be transferred Monday morning are Capt. William Unkles, Capt. Benjamin Baxter, Capt. Frank Brackett and Lieut. William Fleming.

COMMITTEE NAMED FOR TAKING FORMAL 'PHONE RATE ACTION

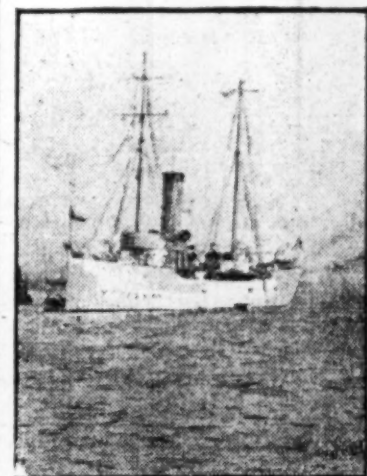
A meeting of protest against the new scale of telephone rates, held last night at the American House and attended by representatives of 31 towns and cities of the so-called metropolitan district, resulted in the appointment of a committee—a member to come from each city or town—which shall take up the matter at once, bring it to the attention of the telephone company, the highway commission and the Governor, and report before Oct. 25.

Representative Charles A. Dear of Wakefield, the principal speaker in opposition, who offered the motion that a committee be appointed, was made chairman.

The other members are Philip A. Henry, Arlington; Herbert Rhodes, Braintree; Benjamin Wornell, Brighton; Joseph W. Watters, Canton; William A. Southard, Cohasset; J. H. Soliday, Dedham; Albert B. Hauck, Everett; Dr. J. T. Rattigan, Hyde Park; Benjamin C. Lane, Jamaica Plain; Charles M. Blodgett, Malden; Henry T. Childs, Needham; James F. Folat, Norwood; P. H. McLaughlin, Randolph; Oliver L. Akerly, Reading; Clayton B. Kingsley, Stoneham; Dr. Curtis L. Sopher, Wakefield; Mayor E. A. Walker, Waltham; W. H. Land, West Newton; Thomas E. Coleman, Wellesley; J. P. Bou'velli, Winchester; Henry Carstensen, Winthrop, and George P. Garland, Woburn.

The appointment of members to represent Cambridge, Somerville, Newton, Belmont and other places not included was left to the discretion of the chairman, with the exception of Chelsea. W. E. McClintock, chairman of the Chelsea board of control, said that the board of control would probably wish to consider the subject before naming a man; at least he was not prepared to propose anybody.

Secretary of Treasury Leaves Portland on the Revenue Cutter Mohawk



U. S. REVENUE CUTTER MOHAWK.
Treasury department vessel which cruises along Atlantic coast.

PORTLAND, Me.—Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, who arrived here Thursday night from his summer home at Dublin, N. H., is on an Atlantic coast cruise today, having departed from this port Friday on the revenue cutter Mohawk.

His destination is believed to be Chesapeake bay. While here the secretary talked with the local customs and revenue officials.

MISSISSIPPI TOWN SECURES COLLEGE

JACKSON, Miss.—At their meeting in Jackson today the trustees of the State Normal College decided to locate the college at Hattiesburg. Jackson got one vote, Laurel two and Hattiesburg seven. The bids were as follows: Hattiesburg, \$250,000, site of 100 acres or more; Laurel, \$230,000, site, a model school building, water free for five years; Jackson, \$200,000 and a site.

GENERAL LAWRENCE SEEKS RELIEF FROM BURDENS OF OFFICE

Considerable speculation as to the reason for the retirement of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence of Medford, most puissant grand commander of the Ancient Accepted Scottish rite for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States, has taken place since he resigned that office Thursday at Detroit.

It was said today, however, by an official of high rank in Masonry that General Lawrence's sole reason for giving up the highest Masonic office in this country is that he does not wish longer to meet the somewhat taxing official and social duties and extensive traveling which necessarily go with the position. General Lawrence's successor, Puissant Lieutenant Commander Barton Smith of Toledo, will hold the office for the next two years, the election of the most puissant grand commander taking place every three years. The constitution of the rite provides that in case the office becomes vacant the lieutenant commander shall succeed without election until the expiration of the term.

OFFERS NORMAL SCHOOL SITE FREE

Speigel grove, a handsome site, located at Fremont, has been offered to the state of Ohio free of all cost by Col. Webb C. Hayes, providing the state commission appointed to locate two normal schools in northern Ohio will locate one of the schools at Fremont, says the Columbus Dispatch.

In the center of the grove is the old home of former President Rutherford B. Hayes, and in addition to the house and grove Colonel Hayes has offered to donate all the valuable relics and fine library of his father to the state if his offer is accepted for the location of the school at Fremont.

DR. COOK, FOUND IN MUNICH HOTEL, ADMITS IDENTITY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Mystery regarding the whereabouts of Dr. Frederick A. Cook has apparently been solved by Michael B. Ryan of this city, who met the much sought explorer in the Hotel Stachus, Munich.

Mr. Ryan had formerly traveled in the same stateroom with Dr. Cook and had no difficulty in recognizing him. His name appeared on the board as Mr. Coleman, and he was accompanied by his wife.

"There was no chance in my being mistaken in his identity," said Mr. Ryan. "On recognizing him in the hotel, I walked over to him, addressing him by name. He knew me, called me by name, answered to his name of Cook and introduced me to his family. There was not the slightest sign of embarrassment on either side or that of his wife. Cook was the picture of health. There was no trace of nervousness in his bearing or manner."

After this meeting, Mr. Ryan saw Leyland G. Palmer, of Chicago, secretary of the American Beet Sugar Association, who had given a reception in Dr. Cook's honor in Chicago. Mr. Palmer said that he and his wife had seen Dr. Cook but had not spoken to him for obvious reasons.

According to Mr. Ryan's account the only embarrassment shown by the doctor was when he heard that friends who had entertained him would like to have a chat. He replied:

"Oh, there is no need of disturbing any one. Besides, you know, I am a very busy man."

PERSIAN ROYALTY IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

WASHINGTON—Sent to this country by the Persian government to receive an American education, three little Persian princes have been enrolled as pupils in the Henry D. Cooke public school of this city. They are: Serf Eddin Khan, aged 12; Moasser Eddin Khan, aged 10, and Mohamed Ameen Khan, aged 10. Serf and Moasser are brothers and Mohamed is their cousin. The boys are living with the secretary of the Persian legation.

MEMBERS OF SIXTH REGIMENT WINNERS AGAINST ARTILLERY

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The sixth regiment won the state shoot on the Bay State rifle range today, leading its nearest rival, the coast artillery, 83 points. The highest score on the 1000 yard range was 49 points out of a possible 60, made by Morris W. Parker of the sixth regiment. The marksmanship was somewhat hindered by smoke blowing across the range from a brush fire. The scores:

| Team | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | 1000 | Total |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|
| Sixth regiment | 520 | 521 | 542 | 508 | 506 | 501 | 501 | 501 | 501 | 501 |
| Coast artillery | 515 | 525 | 522 | 504 | 506 | 501 | 501 | 501 | 501 | 501 |
| Fifth regiment | 516 | 521 | 519 | 471 | 485 | 485 | 485 | 485 | 485 | 485 |
| Second regiment | 516 | 507 | 520 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 | 484 |
| First corps cadets | 508 | 510 | 500 | 483 | 483 | 483 | 483 | 483 | 483 | 483 |
| Eighth regiment | 496 | 509 | 523 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 |
| First squad cavalry | 483 | 457 | 479 | 448 | 448 | 448 | 448 | 448 | 448 | 448 |
| Second corps cadets | 471 | 488 | 458 | 408 | 408 | 408 | 408 | 408 | 408 | 408 |
| Ninth regiment | 455 | 421 | 419 | 396 | 396 | 396 | 396 | 396 | 396 | 396 |
| Naval brigade | 466 | 440 | 413 | 313 | 313 | 313 | 313 | 313 | 313 | 313 |

The eighth regiment won the championship last year.

This afternoon the Douglas trophy for rapid skirmish shooting at 200 yards will be shot for.

BANKERS CHOOSE NEW YORK'S LINES

Eastern and southern parties of bankers, who will start Monday to attend the convention of American bankers at Los Angeles, have chosen a route over the New York Central lines. There are 450 who have arranged for accommodation on these lines and they will cover 8196 miles. The four Twentieth Century trains which will carry the parties of bankers from Boston and New York will pass through some of the most interesting sections and largest cities of the country, as follows: Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Grand Canyon, Los Angeles, and will return via Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Albert Canyon, Harvey, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

Boston's Fish Industry Has Grown to \$4,500,000 Yearly

Leonard A. Treat, Who Has Been Closely Identified With Its Great Increase, Addresses the Chamber of Commerce on the Development in New England.

INTIMATE PLACE IN HISTORY

Points Out That in 1905 the Value of the Product for the Six States Reached \$14,000,000, Making One of the Largest Sources of Revenue.

THE story of the development of the fish industry in Boston was interesting and authoritatively told by Leonard A. Treat at this week's meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Assembly. Mr. Treat in telling the large company present drew from a long active experience, he having been for years a prominent packer and wholesale dealer of various kinds of fish in Boston, which is the second largest fish port in the world, being outdone only by Grimsby, Eng.

Mr. Treat's account of the rise of the fish business in this city in part was as follows:

"The history of our early colonial times is the history, too, of the codfish business. It was the development of that fishery that gave our forefathers their first foreign commerce; and ever since the seventeenth century the fisheries of New England have invariably been one of the largest and if not the largest source of revenue. The entire product of the New England fisheries was more than \$14,000,000 in 1905.

"It was not long after the codfishery was established by the colonists before other fish put in an appearance. Prob-

ably with the codfish, which is not migratory in its habits, were caught other ground fish (called ground fish because they are generally found at the bottom of the ocean, near the ground). Such other fish would be the haddock, hake, cusk, pollock, halibut, etc. As the spring advanced the migratory fish put in an appearance; and, probably, in the early April or May of the year following the settlement in December at Plymouth, the alewife—locally known as Weymouth and Taunton herring—followed soon by the shad, swarmed the salt water rivers and streams on their annual visit to fresh water ponds.

"These shad and alewives were not only eaten fresh but some were salted down in barrels and tubs. Some others were corned and smoked furnishing a variety later to a bill of fare somewhat reduced in variety by the long, cold, hard winter.

"Mackerel, too, along in June were seen in shoals or schools, and they, in turn, developed a fishery of their own. To this mackerel fishery we owe our system of free schools in Massachusetts, for it is a matter of town records that in the early part of the seventeenth century the inhabitants of Provincetown voted

to lease the mackerel fishery of that town to certain individuals, the income of these leases to be a fund for the teaching of the children of the town.

"The business push of the early New England colonists developed the cod fishery to that extent that the whole country could not handle the entire product. The West India islands had been settled largely by Roman Catholics. They could furnish sugar and molasses; our people could furnish dry cod, salted mackerel and herring, smoked herring, etc. Naturally there sprang up a barter trade with these islands, the initiative always being taken by the colonists who built

ies, the colonists, themselves, were largely increasing in population. There were no refrigerators in common use before 1850. Ice was used but sparingly. Very few of the inhabitants had any facility for keeping fresh meats in summer time other than the cool depths of the old-fashioned well. Because of this lack of facility for keeping fresh meats, every country larder, at least, was then supplied with cured meats—ham, salt pork, salt beef, together with salt codfish, mackerel and halibut.

"These were the conditions prevailing about 1870, when the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada

Massachusetts Capital Outdone in the Amount of Her Fish Trade Only by Grimsby, England, and Even in That the Race Is a Close One.

YANKEE INGENUITY AIDS BUSINESS

Notes the Gradual Encroachment of the Canned and Boneless Fish Branch of the Industry as Well as the American Sardine Idea on the Old Methods.



DIFFERENT WAYS OF CATCHING COD AND OTHER KINDS OF FISH.

At the left is shown a fisherman cutting the hook from a cod that has swallowed it below the gills. Usually, in hand line fishing no such length of time is lost. At the right of the picture the men are baiting trawls. These consist of a long continuous line with smaller ones attached at intervals which contain the hooks. The trawl is laid along the bottom, usually overnight.

vessels—loaded them with their fish—disposed of them in the West Indies, bringing back cargoes of sugar and molasses.

"This continued with varying success until as late as the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1884, when the English provinces, which had previously developed fisheries of nearly equal magnitude with our own, were enabled by this abrogation to control practically the whole of the West Indies trade.

"Following the abrogation Boston was enabled for a few years to import from the provinces in bond in bulk dried codfish suitable for this West Indies and south Central American markets, pack them into packages, drums, boxes, etc., as called for by these countries, and export them in bond as opportunity offered or as orders were received.

"But a rule of the treasury department as Washington soon put an end to this by making it illegal to export codfish and other fish in bond in any other packages than those in which they had been imported."

"While there was being developed by the colonists this foreign demand for the product of the New England fish-

was enacted. At that date, the New England fisheries were 90 per cent salt fish. But about that date, the fresh fish business began to grow—gradually at first—but with the increased facilities of transportation, the improved processes of refrigeration, there has come a development of the fresh fish business of great magnitude.

"About this date, too, the canning of fresh fish was begun. Somewhat earlier, perhaps, 1860, there had been packed in St. John, N. B., canned salmon, but in a very limited way only. But such commodities as sardines, canned salmon, clams, etc., were wholly unknown to the trade—scarcely dreamed of.

"About this time, too, a Connecticut Yankee took the young of the alewife—or herring, that were then found in large quantities in Connecticut waters—packed them into cans in oil similar in appearance to the cans of French sardines and labeled them sardines. He met with indifferent success. Later Maine took it up; and it has developed the American sardine into a business varying with the years of scarcity and plenty from 1,000,000 to 2,250,000 cases.

"About this time—1870—and by the

more desirable to the average housewife. He met with very meager success; but from that start, there has come a change that has revolutionized the whole salt codfish industry. For, today, of all the fish—codfish, hake, cusk, haddock, pollock—marketed in the United States, more than 90 per cent are marketed boneless.

"This change has never come to the foreign trade. Newfoundland with her Mediterranean and South American trade—Nova Scotia with her West Indies and South American trade—have never changed their style. Their fish are marketed today in those countries, as they were centuries ago.

"From this boneless fish there has come a by-product sometimes even more valuable per pound than the fish themselves. From skin of codfish, cusk, etc., is made the fish glue of commerce—an article for which demand has been created that has never found skin enough to supply. As high as \$80 per ton—4c per pound—has been paid for these skins, while the fish from which they were taken were worth from 3 to 3½¢ per pound.

"The salt fish business gives employ-

ment not only to the thousands of fishermen and other thousands, directly and indirectly engaged in the business of fish curing, skinning and marketing, but to an army of lumbermen and skilled workmen, who make barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels, tubs, pails, kits, etc., into which pickled fish such as mackerel and herring are packed, and also, into boxes for herring, boneless codfish, etc. The catch and cure of smoked herring—the dried herring of your boyhood, has been repeatedly upward of 3,000,000 boxes a year.

"Wonderous changes! I recall the years when the streets adjacent to Faneuil hall market were lined with stores engaged in the salt provision business. Where are they now? I have referred to the improved methods of refrigeration and increased facilities of transportation as making possible increased trade in fresh fish. But that has decreased the salt fish business at the same time. Give a man the choice between fresh fish and salt fish, and he will usually take the fresh fish. I presume that is nearly, if not quite, as true of meats, and is one of the contributory causes for the wiping out of the salt provision business of Bos-

ton. Monopoly may account for some but not for all of these changes.

"The salt fish business has felt these changes, too; and were it not for the warm climate where ice is still too great a luxury for the common man to enjoy, we should be retrograding.

"The same vessels fishing for fresh fish for Boston market sell more or less of their product to be salted and smoked by Boston cures. Probably one third of all the fresh fish landed in Boston are thus disposed of."

"The volume of the salt fish business of Boston, including dried, pickled, canned and smoked fish, is in round numbers about \$4,500,000. For our codfish and other fish from which boneless fish is made we depend most largely on the American fleet. For mackerel and herring, we look to the British provinces. The imports of these goods for the year 1909 into the United States (mostly from Europe) was 123,540,496 pounds. With one hand, we reach to Norway and bring you back the fanciest of salted mackerel. With the other hand we reach across the country to Alaska for the juiciest and reddest of salmon."



GENERAL VIEW OF T WHARF.

Where the fishing boats come in with their loads and where both a large retail and wholesale business is done. One of the largest fish markets in the world.



POWER BOAT FISHERMEN, T WHARF.

These men, mostly Italians and Portuguese, go out in small boats with hand lines and sell their daily catch to small retail customers.

ARMY DEFICIENCIES DUE TO MONEY LACK ASSERT OFFICERS

NEW YORK—Much interest was manifested by army officers stationed in New York in the reports of Inspector-General Garlington on army deficiencies, the lack of sufficient officers and of proper transportation for troops in the field, which were concurred in by a number of officers stationed here. A high ranking field officer on duty in the department of the East said that the principal reason for most of the shortcomings in the army was the niggardly policy pursued by Congress in the matter of appropriations.

"General Garlington," he said, "has pointed out that our methods of transportation are the same as they were at the beginning of the civil war. When the army tried to use automobiles and other modern means of traction at the maneuvers a year or so ago, the controller of the treasury decided that there was no legal authority for such expenditure."

"In pursuance of this decision there were no automobile transport wagons used at Pine Camp last month. It would seem that the principal trouble is with the legislative authorities, instead of with the officers and men. When we get volunteers in time of war they are usually the sort of men who can handle most any situation. We get high class mechanics and others who do not care for army service in peacetime."

DRAWS ELECTRIC POWER FROM FAR

MUNCIE, Ind.—The American Gas & Electric Company, owner of 17 electric and gas plants in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, including the electric plants in Muncie, Marion, Hartford City and Dunkirk, Ind., has planned to supply all the cities named and several other towns where it has obtained franchises with electric light and power from the central power house in Muncie.

The company recently purchased the Hartford City and Dunkirk plants and has also secured franchises in Redkey, Gas City and Jonesboro. The Hartford City and Marion plants will not be abandoned, but will be retained for use in emergencies.

Rice Growing in Arkansas Increasing State's Productivity

STUTTGART, Ark.—The modernization of the rice-growing industry in the section of Arkansas known as the Grand Prairie, has, to date, doubled the value of the land, more than quadrupled the value of the land's products, and in like measure has added to the prosperity, thrift, happiness and buying capacity of those directly or indirectly engaged in the development. The demand for American-grown rice is now greatly in excess of the product. Prime rice from the Arkansas fields sold last fall at \$1.04 a bushel on cars or at the mills.

The processes employed in rice cul-

ture are simple and comparatively inexpensive, results considered. Rice requires a season of considerable length in which to grow and mature. Soil conditions must also be right, although the range of adaptability is not exclusively narrow. Rice is a water plant. Given the proper basis for rooting, it draws its chief sustenance from air and water. So the problem is to furnish an adequate and unending water supply, with topographic conditions which permit a cheap and practically constant flooding of the fields and the ability to drain the land at will. These conditions have been sup-

plied by nature in Arkansas. The ability to handle the water supply cheaply and successfully is the secret of the great successes achieved. The entire prairie section is underlaid with a seemingly inexhaustible water-bearing stratum at a depth ranging from 100 to 150 feet. This is tapped by means of wells of large bore in which the water rises to within about 30 feet of the surface. Centrifugal or rotary pumps are set in these wells just below the water line. Steam or gasoline power is applied, the volume of horse power being gauged by the lift necessary. The minimum lift is found in the vicinity of Weiner, Waldenburg and Hickory Ridge. In the section near Gillett, on the branch line of the Cotton Belt running from Stuttgart, the lift is but a trifle greater. In the vicinity of Stuttgart and immediately to the north and west, the water level varies but a fraction from 30 feet. These matters of detail are all taken into consideration when estimating the cost of water supply per acre.

With one well the farmer supplies water for a field of 200 acres, more or less. At some seasons of the year he is obliged to operate his pumps night and day. This is when the sun is hot and no rain falls. At intervals the pumps work but half time or less. Past experience has taught that the best crops are raised where a nearly uniform depth of three or four inches of water is maintained from the time the rice reaches a height of five or six inches until it begins to ripen.

Mills are built all along the line of the cotton belt for preparing the rice for market after it leaves the thresher. Stuttgart has two splendidly equipped mills with a combined capacity of 1300 barrels daily. DeWitt has an 800-barrel mill. This year a 600-barrel mill was built at Weiner to care for the enlarged area in that section. Next year a mill will be built at Hickory Ridge. Stockholders in some of the Arkansas mills are receiving annual dividends of 25 per cent on their investment and are building new mills with their earnings. The farmer is pocketing an annual profit ranging from 50 to 100 per cent on his money invested, besides the advance in the value of his lands. With part of his profit he is extending his fields, sinking more wells and preparing to raise more rice next year.

Arkansas rice lands produce crops averaging from 65 to 125 bushels per acre. The development of the industry has taken it beyond the stage of experimentation, and the records show that

this yield is assured year after year. Rice sells in the market at from 90 cents to \$1.04 a bushel. The average cost of production, including interest on the investment, is not far from \$20 per acre.

Fourteen Grand Prairie rice growers, cultivating 1151 acres, in 1909 produced 71,191 bushels, making an average yield of 63 1-4 bushels per acre, and for which they received \$73,682.68, an average price of \$1.03½ per bushel, or a gross return of \$95.27 per acre.

The success of the crop of 1909, the seventh since the development of the

Arkansas rice industry began, naturally induced the planting of a much larger acreage in 1910. In what is known as the Weiner district the average this year is about 10,000, against 2000 in 1909. In the Hickory Ridge belt, in Cross county, where an experimental crop of 60 acres was raised last year, the average this year is about 1800. This high percentage of increase is, of course, in what may be called the newer section of the rice country. In the vicinity of Stuttgart, where the earlier development was made, the average has been large for several years.



SACKING RICE IN ARKANSAS.

Mechanical thresher at work, showing how hired labor is minimized in raising and handling crop which is revolutionizing conditions in that state.

CURTISS FLIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The first aeroplane flight attempted in this vicinity was made Friday by Glenn H. Curtiss, who started in his June Bug from a point a mile north of the Allentown fair grounds, intending to make a flight to Philadelphia and return. He was forced to land after a flight of less than 10 miles by the flooding of his engine with oil.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS INVITED. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Colonel Roosevelt will come here on Dec. 23 to address the Chamber of Commerce. Last December President Taft was the speaker.

PLAN TO TRAIN NEGRO COOKS.

ATHENS, Ga.—Application has been filed for a charter for "The Black Mammy Memorial Institute," to be located here, having for its object the training of young negro men and women in the culinary and other domestic arts. The incorporators are the chancellor of the University of Georgia and several other prominent men of Athens. The faculty of the school will consist of colored teachers. Work on the buildings has been begun.

WRENCH COST HIM RANK.

WASHINGTON—It cost Lieut. E. E. Scranton just 10 numbers to overlook a monkey wrench when clearing out one of the big steam cylinders of the battleship Indiana on her recent Mediterranean cruise. That was the sentence of the court martial which tried him. The cylinder was badly damaged.

URGE ON BOULEVARD IMPROVEMENT WORK IN ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—The ocean boulevard enthusiasts invaded Asbury Park on Friday and participated in the state conference with Governor Fort, the state road commissioner and the Monmouth county commissioners. A number of wealthy summer residents are interested in the boulevard scheme and will endeavor to induce the state and county officials to proceed with the work at once.

A modern swimming pool and a hot and cold sea water bathing establishment are much needed improvements promised for next summer by the Asbury Park public grounds commission, which controls the beach front owned by the city. It is proposed to build the plant just west of the boardwalk at Second avenue.

Several hundred additional bath houses will also be erected at points along the beach, and the boardwalk, which is beginning to show signs of decay, will be thoroughly overhauled. The commission will convert the theater in the Casino into a recreation pier.

The annual state convention of the Luther League of New Jersey will be held in Asbury Park next month. Louis van Gillewae of Ocean Grove is president of the state organization.

CANADIAN SHIPS TO BE DEVELOPED

HALIFAX, N. S.—The practical development of the railway and steamship service of the Dominion Atlantic railway will be taken up soon by the Canadian Pacific officials, who are now in control of the Dominion Atlantic system. Announcement to this effect was made Friday by Vice President MacNicol of the Canadian Pacific at a luncheon at the Board of Trade.

An improved steamship service between Yarmouth, N. S., and Boston, and better train service between this city and Yarmouth will be projected immediately, Mr. MacNicol said, but the Canadian Pacific does not contemplate many changes in the management of the newly acquired road.

MR. BURTON EXPECTS NO CALL.

CLEVELAND—Senator Theodore E. Burton was asked today about the report that he might be chosen President of Princeton University, and said: "It is not likely that I shall receive such a call," he said, "for two reasons—Princeton won't let President Wilson go if it can be helped, and I am not a graduate of Princeton or of an eastern school—I am an Oberlin man."

RESTORES TRAIN CREW.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Six slow freight crews are to be placed on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad on Oct. 1. Resumption of business is the reason. Three of the new crews will be at Altoona and three at Enola. Each crew will consist of the customary six men.

PERU FINANCES SHOWING DEFICIT

LIMA, Peru.—During a discussion of the financial situation in the Chamber, German Schreiber, minister of finance, admitted that the Peruvian national debt had quadrupled since 1907, while the budgets annually showed a deficit. It is doubtful that the Chamber will approve the proposal or confirm the government contract with Alfred McCune for the construction of the Ucayali railway line.

TURNS TO GERMANY FOR AID.

PARIS—Sir Ernest Cassel as a result of a conference with the British ministry of foreign affairs and the evident hostility against floating a Turkish loan in London, is in active negotiation with Berlin financiers.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

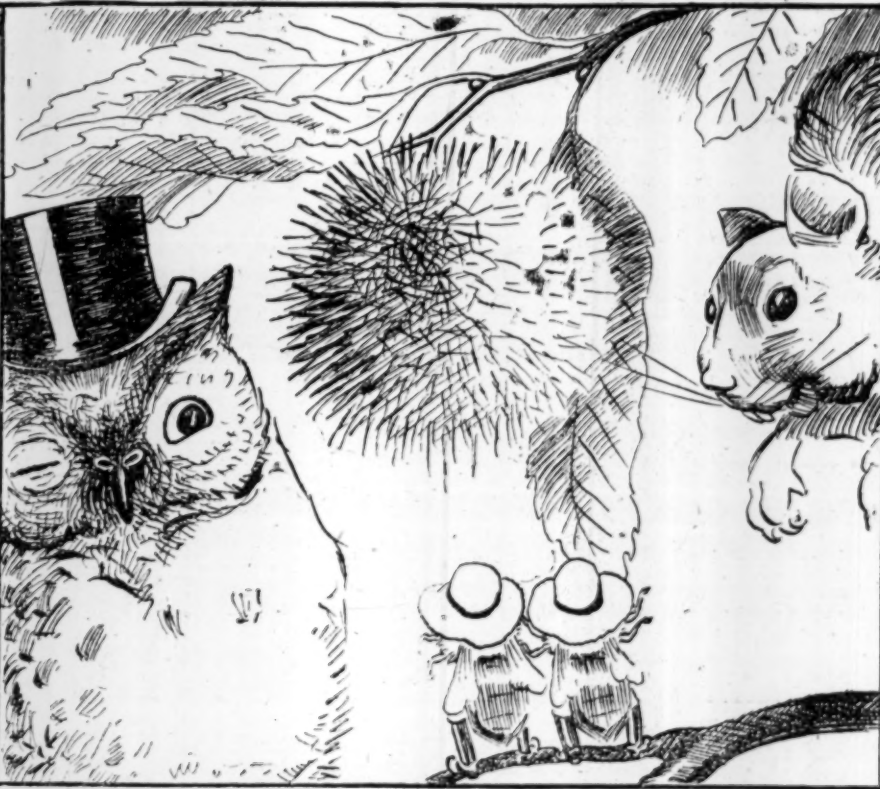
THE BUSYVILLE BEES



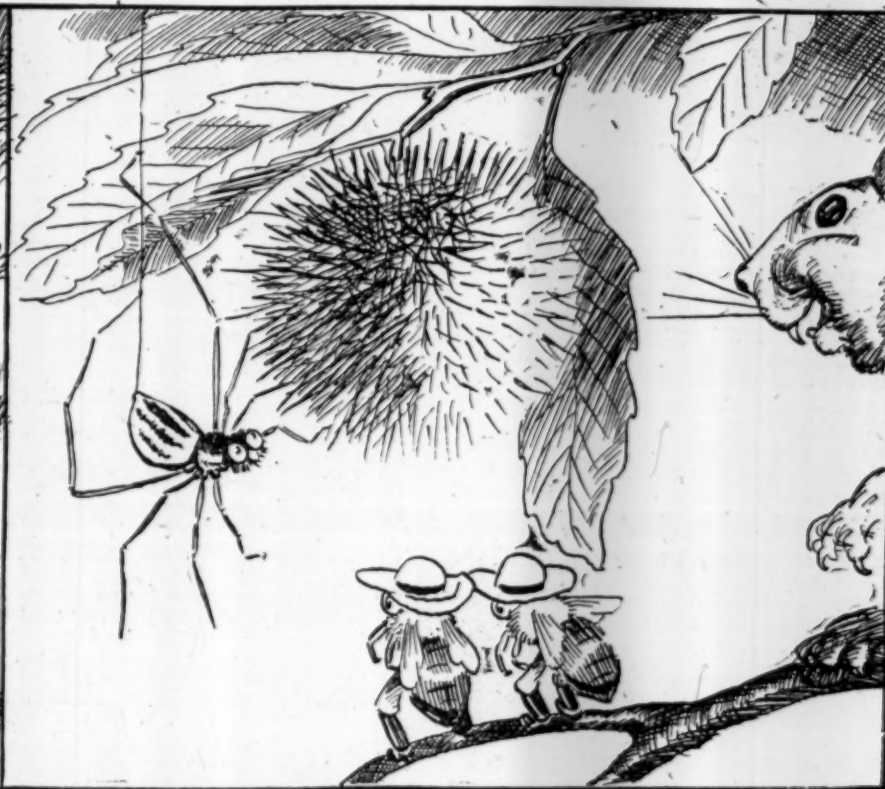
Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by . . . M. L. BAUM



Said Squirrel to Busy, "A gum drop I'd give
To get this thing open, as sure as you live."
"O Buzz, porcupines, if they grew on vines,
Would look like that creature," so Busy opines.



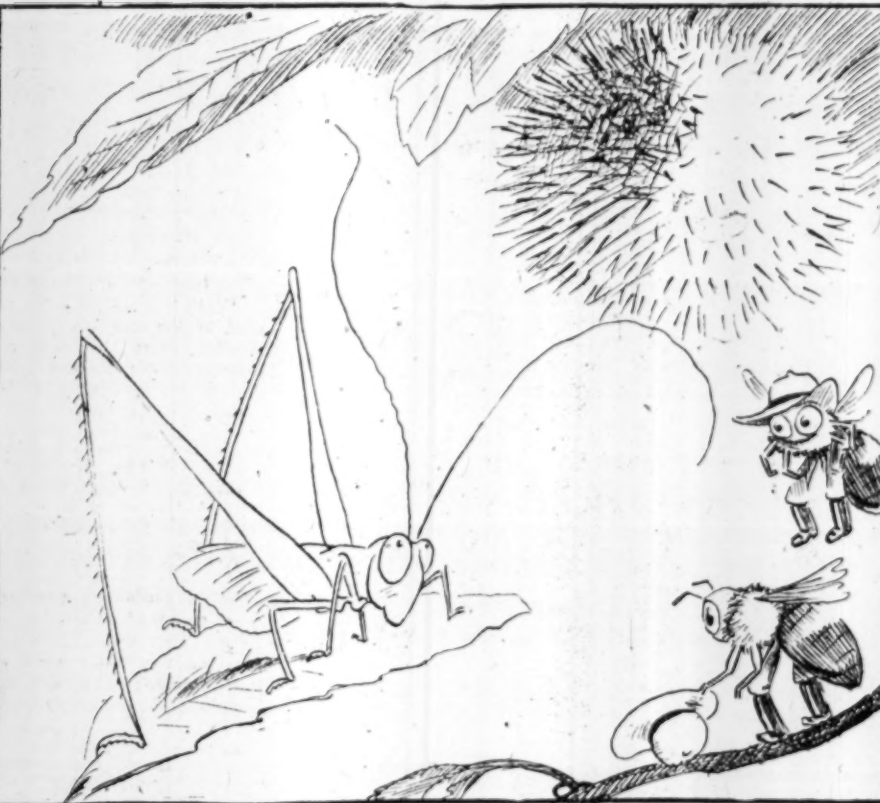
They went to the Owl for advice on the thing.
He donned his top hat and flapped his gray wing;
"To whoooo! as to it, my advice is, to wit:
That chest not to touch till you put on a mit."



Then Spider came down on her solidest cable,
But she to undo the thing hardly was able;
(A chestnut to poke is really no joke,
Though jokes may be chestnuts sometimes, say the folk.)



The tree frog was summoned, who stands on his toes
As down to the depths of his voice scale he goes;
"My chest notes are these and are certain to please
Far more than the rough kind that grow upon trees."



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Said Buzz, "Katydid'll now fiddle a tune
And reach the rude heart of that burr very soon;
If you listen you'll hear, singing blithely and clear,
How she hollers for frost, for she knows Jack is near.



While Squirrel was watching with skeptical gaze
Ker-plop went the burr to his open amaze;
The gum drop (he bid it) he paid and he hid it
If feeling a doubt that 'twas Katydid did it,

INSECT BAND AND HOW IT PLAYS

SURELY you have heard them—a band of insect musicians. Who are they? Why, the crickets and their cousins, the grasshoppers, locusts and katydids. They all carry musical instruments with them wherever they go. So a concert or serenade can be given at a moment's notice, and I fancy they never make the excuse, "I can't; I'm out of practice!"

I have been kept awake many a night by the little glossy brown or black house cricket, which, well hidden behind some article of furniture, insisted on treating me to a musical program.

"I wonder whether he makes it with his mouth," I have asked. I decided to find out, and was surprised to learn where all the noise came from. You know a cricket is not slender like a grasshopper, but is short and thick, and looks as though he were carrying a little bundle of something under his wings all the time.

Well, near where his left wing cover joins his body he has three veins on his wing. The largest is rough like a file, and this is his "bow" for his violin. He—I say "he" because Mrs. Cricket cannot make music—draws this rough vein across the right wing cover, which trembles and quivers and gives out sound—his music, in other words.

The field cricket sings all day, while the house cricket takes the night for his concerts.

In Spain crickets are so popular that they have little cages for them as we do for our canaries, but they have only one cricket in a cage, as they will fight if put together.

"The Murmur," as Mr. Grasshopper is called—and I don't see why, as his songs to Mrs. Grasshopper are so loud and shrill—makes his music by rubbing his wings together. He has a little piece

of skin like a tight drumhead set in each wing, and as he moves his wings these tiny drums vibrate—thus his music.

Mrs. Grasshopper doesn't have a drum in her wings, but listens to her lord's music with her ears, which are on her forelegs! Isn't it queer? Think of having one's ears in such a place as near a knee! Or, as the locusts have, on each side of the abdomen! At least, they have a round plate there, which is supposed to be an ear, on each side.

Mr. Grasshopper sits perfectly still while making his music, looking very grave and quite correct in his long-tailed dress-suit coat, which he always wears.

Mr. Locust, however, stands on his two front forelegs to sing, and is really a ludicrous sight, as he lifts his hind legs and draws one by one, and then both together, across his wings. The inner side of his hind legs has rough, file-like edges, and the file of the legs on the cords of the wings produces the sound. He is a finished musician, too, for he can make two tones, and as one or two legs are used, make the music loud or soft. The beautiful light-green katydid sings only at night, and his song, "Katydid, Katydid; Katy broke the teapot lid; Katydidn't," with all the different versions of it, is one of my earliest recollections.—Mrs. Helen B. Bell, in Baptist Boys and Girls.

♦♦♦
STICKING A COIN ON THE WALL.

Cut a small notch in a coin—ten-cent piece or quarter will do—so a small point will project. When this is pressed firmly against a wood casing or partition the coin will stick tightly.

Tommy's Loss

The teacher of the primary school, in looking around the room after the children had taken their seats, saw a new face. It belonged to a boy. She called him to her desk. "What is your name, dear?" she asked.

"Tommy Hunter, ma'am," he answered. "How old are you, Tommy?" "Six, going on seven."

"You don't look over five," she said, after a careful scrutiny. "I shall ask you to bring me a certificate of your age."

"Bring you what, ma'am?" "A statement from your parents. You may stay here this morning, but when you go home at noon, ask your mother to write me a note, telling me when and where you were born. Don't forget it, Tommy. You may go back to your seat."

After the recess was over and the children had reassembled in the schoolroom, Tommy presented himself at her desk, flushed with triumph.

The glow soon faded from his little face, however, as he felt in his pockets, one after another, and failed to find the note his mother had written. He began to cry.

"What is the matter, dear?" asked the teacher.

"I—I've lost my—my excuse for being born!" sobbed Tommy.

PUZZLE IN LETTERS

Look closely at this odd arrangement of letters and try to discover a word which you will find at the beginning of many books:

T T T T T T T T T T

The answer to the puzzle is contents (on ten te).

Laughing Jimmy

The gayest chap in all the town, So all folks say, is Jimmy Brown. His face is smiling every day; And I have heard his mother say, For he is happy all the while.

At baseball if he cannot bat, Why, do you think that even that Can make him scowl or darkly frown? Well, no, indeed, not Jimmy Brown! He says that laughter keeps him strong— Makes him feel splendid all day long.

So, smiling, goes he on his way, Be he at work or at his play. The sunniest chap in all the town, Good-natured, laughing Jimmy Brown! —Selected.

DISAPPEARING COIN.

While this is purely a sleight-of-hand trick, it will take very little practise to cause the coin to disappear instantly. Take a quarter of a dollar between the thumb and finger, and by a rapid twist of the fingers whirl the coin and at the same time close the hand, and the coin will disappear up your coat sleeve. On opening the hand the coin will not be seen.

Take three quarters and hold one in the palm of the left hand, place the other two, one between the thumb and finger of each hand, then give the coin in the right hand a whirl, as described, closing both hands quickly. The coin in the right hand will disappear up your sleeve, and the left hand on being unclosed will contain two quarters, while the one in the right shall have disappeared.

Common Misnomers

A vast number of incorrect notions are acquired by reason of misleading names. For instance, we go into a store and ask for a Dutch clock. We get a clock; it is not a Dutch clock at all, but of a German manufacture. Practically all the wooden clocks called Dutch are made at the village of Freyburg, in the Black Forest. It is all due to mispronunciation. "Deutsch" in German means "German."

Nothing is more natural than to assume that India ink comes from India, but it does not, and never did, any more than did India rubber. The former comes from China.

"Let's have an old-style country dance!" some one exclaims, and immediately jump into the mind visions of red-checked lasses and stout lads dancing gaily in the barn. The term, however, is simply a variation of "contra dance," from the Latin contra, or opposite, and means a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines and has nothing to do with the country.

Camel's hair brushes, are not made from the hair of camels, but from hairs from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels.—The Interior.

WANTED TOYMAN TO CALL.

Senator Depew is fond of children. "In Baltimore, one day," he said, "I made the acquaintance of a beautiful little girl with yellow hair. This little girl and I talked of a number of things. We deplored many of the evils of modern life. Then, for a time, the little girl was silent, lost in thought. Finally she sighed and said, 'Why can't the toy-shop man call for orders every morning, the same as the butcher and grocer do?'" —New York Tribune.

BIRD THAT CANNOT FLY

New Zealand has a bird that cannot fly. The natives call it kiwi-kiwi, because the cry it makes sounds like that, but naturalists have named it apterix, a Greek word meaning wingless. The kiwi-kiwi more than makes up in bill what it lacks in wings. Its bill is longer than its legs and very slim and flexible.

like a knitting needle. This long, slender bill is for sticking into the ground to get the worms the bird feeds upon.

Another queer fact about the kiwi-kiwi is that its egg is as large as a goose egg, though the bird itself is only the size of a hen.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

SECRETARY.

THE players may be seated around a table, provided with pencils and paper and directed by the leader or secretary, as he is called. He asks each one to write his or her own name at the top of the sheet and fold it over so as to conceal it.

The secretary then collects the papers and redistributes them, with the order to "write a character." The players set to work to write, good or bad, or they may take any one of their companions as a model. The more extravagant the details the more fun.

Again the papers are taken up and distributed, all being changed around, and the writers are told to describe the past life of the unknown person whose name is hidden at the top of the page.

They follow the order to describe the person's present, future, fate

or fortune—or any particulars the secretary may think to ask for. At last the papers are collected and read aloud, and great is the amusement as each one present is described.

CUTTING.

Provide each person with an old magazine, a pair of scissors, a small cup of home-made paste and a brush made by folding a piece of paper many times and then finely slashing one end. Besides these things, give to each player several sheets of plain paper a little larger than a magazine page. Each person is to cut out any picture or parts of pictures he chooses and mount them on the plain paper to make new pictures. After half an hour all of the pictures should be placed where they may be seen. Simple prizes should be given to those making the prettiest, the most comical or the most original sheets.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Family of Odd Dolls That Can Be Made in One's Home

WOULD you like an entirely new family of dolls—queer sorts of dolls, such as you have never had before?

One kind of doll that you can make is the jolly little fat doll. A half dozen of these can be made, all dressed differently, and they form a comical sort of family. Take a walnut and a round marble or a ball of worsted, or the whole can be made of worsted. Cover the walnut with white cloth gathered at the top, where the neck is to be. Then cover the marble in the same way and sew firmly together these two gathered edges, afterward winding some threads neatly around to cover the stitches. Mark the features with indelible ink on one side of the marble. Now the doll is beginning to take shape.

Get a skewer from the kitchen, such as comes in meats, or any small stick will do. Cover the skewer, which should be cut into right lengths to represent arms, and sew one end of each to the walnut body. If you want the arms to be movable they can be fastened on with a hook and eye. Feet can be cut from dark cloth and sewed under the body. A narrow strip of fur glued over the head gives a quaint appearance. Sewing silk can be used in place of the fur. Now the fat doll can be dressed in any way desired and its clothes sewed on. It can be made a fat man or a fat woman or just a roly-poly baby. A tiny crocheted cap can be made for it if desired.

Then there is the "Slim Jim Susie" doll, which is always a favorite with very young children. Take a piece of cardboard eight inches long and three inches wide. Wind around this lengthwise candlewick worsted or common white wrapping twine, preferably the wick thread. Then slip a thread of the same kind under one end and tie tightly around, gathering the skein into one spot. Now cut the opposite end for the doll's skirt.

Tie another string around the whole skein about an inch from the top. This will make Susie's head, and her features can be marked on it with ink.

If You Want to Rise

IF YOU want to rise in the world you must raise something else. If you want to rise in business, raise the business you are in. Don't imagine that when you have given your life to the lifting up of a business the house will try to keep you down. A house cannot rise and keep down the man who raised it any more than a man can rise out of the water and keep down the life-preserver that raised him.

No man can do a dollar's worth of work for a dollar. When you are working for nothing but a dollar, your work will not pan out at more than 50 cents. To do a dollar's worth of work you must work for a dollar and something more. You must work for the love of the business, or for the love of something—for something more than the dollar. A mere hireling never does more than 50 cents' worth of work for a dollar, because he has nothing to work for but the dollar. He may meet the requirements as to quantity, but never as to quality. So long as a man thinks of himself as a hireling he will never hitch his wagon to anything but a pay envelope.

A large employer said the other day that he never distributes his pay envelopes without putting in them an inspirational leaflet—just a bit of printed matter to encourage his men, to spur their ambition, to incite them to greater endeavor. Men need something more than money. They need an encouraging word.—The Young Man in Business.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Found in the kitchen.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Goldenrod.

500 varieties of stamps from 50 cts. 1000 parts of world only 10 cts. 1000 parts of world only 10 cts. 100 var. U. S. cat. 150 var. U. S. cat. \$2.50. 100 Hinges. 100 var. mixed. 40 1000 A. A. mixture for approval sheets cat. \$20 only \$100. Approval sheets of U. S. and Foreign at 60% commission. P. G. BEALS, 56 Pearl Street, BOSTON "NO HOBBY LIKE STAMP COLLECTING" and its great representative is Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, Boston, Mass. 6 mos. for 25c and choice of premiums. No. 1-255 all different foreign stamps; all parts of the world represented. No. 2-A book describing and illustrating U. S. stamps and their varieties. No. 3-A collection of U. S. stamps, all different; no envelopes or post cards. MEKEEL SEVEN-WYLLIE CO., East bldg., Boston, Mass.

Lift out a few strands of the thread at the back and make a long braid, which can be tied on the end with a ribbon.

Tie another string around for the waist, lifting out and cutting short some of the wicking for arms. Tie in the wrists with string. Now you can put a sash and a necktie around the doll. "Slim Jim Susie" are very pliable and are perfectly safe to give to babies, as they cannot hurt themselves with these dolls. A "Slim Jim Susie" dressed in one of the new hobble skirts can be made by tying another thread very near the bottom of the long skirts.

There is quite a variety of clothespin

dolls that can be made. These can be dressed either by sewing cloth garments or by sticking paper dresses on the pins. The head of the doll has the features marked on it; the arms are made of stiff paper which can be pasted to the wood. A wig can be fastened on, or a hat, and the cheeks can be painted pink. Attractive paper hats for these dolls can be fashioned by sticking a cylinder of paper of any desired color around the head for the crown and slipping over this a flat circular piece with a hole in the middle for the brim. Automobile hoods and long coats can be made from crepe tissue paper.

Children's Camera Contest



"FRIENDS FOREVER."

Indian and cowboy join hands after a conflict. Award to Miss Myrtle Freeman, Elkhart, Ind.

FROM the Hoosier state comes the picture of the scene termed "Friends Forever." The two boys are brothers, and are supposed to represent an American Indian and a cowboy, who after a battle, have joined hands in friendship. The Indian is welcoming the cowboy to his wigwam. So writes Myrtle Freeman of Elkhart, Ind. She gets this week's one dollar award.

Honorable mention: Coleman Miller, Dorchester, Mass.; Myron Ray Clark, Dorchester, Mass.; Blanche Wheeler, Galesburg, Ill.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

She Lives on Boundary Line

WOULD you like to read a letter from a little girl who lives way up in British Columbia? Here is one from Charlotte Methol, printed in the Montreal Star, which gives facts of interest:

"I live at a small town called Mynaster. It is in British Columbia. A railroad train passes through three times a day. Every morning and every night there is a passenger train, and in the middle of the day there is a freight, but sometimes it is late and it does not get in till after the passenger."

"There are two towns four miles each side of us. One is Cheraw, Wash., and the other is Rock Creek, B. C. We live right on the boundary line. There are two fences to divide Canada from the States, and the trees are cut down up on the mountain to make a straight line between Canada and the States, so that everybody will know when they're in Canada and when in the States."

"We have two cats and three kittens; the cats' names are Ikey and Sikey, and the kittens are Kitty, Whitefoot, Blackie and White Nose. We named the last because it has a white nose. We call one Blackie because it is black. The other one has four white feet and legs. They are great pets around the house. Then we have three dogs. Rover, Duffer and Tip. Tip is a little white Spitz puppy just four months old; he is very cute. We have a white saddle pony we call Dick, and we have lots of fun with him. He is a good, faithful horse."

AN AUTHOR'S ARTIFICE.

Once, when exploring a factory district for story material, O. Henry invited a bright little girl to dine with him. She accepted on condition that she might bring a friend along. During dinner the writer sought to make his guests feel at ease by resting his English to the extent of using "ain't" and "hadn't" and a few other popular mutilations of the mother tongue.

He saw the little girl a few days later. "It was awful mortified that night," she said. "You spoke so ungrammatical before my lady friend!"—Success Magazine.

Spherical Sundial

Columbia University lays claim to the ownership of the only spherical sundial in the world. It is a ball, 7 feet in diameter, and its shadow, falling upon a flat granite plinth, travels around the base and tells the time of day.

Prof. Harold Jacoby, head of Columbia's astronomical department, designed it so as to indicate standard New York time, not solar time, as is ordinarily shown by sundials.

With the sun shining the big sphere casts an elliptical shadow, which travels around the base as the hours pass. Twelve concentric circles—one for each month in the year—have been engraved upon a bronze plate inlaid on the surface of the base. On each line are marks numbered to represent each day in the month. When the shadow intercepts a given line at one of these marks, it will be 12 o'clock noon of that particular day. The position of the shadow at noon is different every day of the year.

The dial was presented to the university by the class of 1885, of which Professor Jacoby is a member, as its quarter-centennial gift. It was erected at a cost of \$10,000 and occupies a prominent place on the Columbia campus. The ball is made of polished green Ascutney granite. Popular Mechanics.

TRAVEL SOUVENIRS.

While post card collecting is usually commonplace and has little to recommend it in comparison to other souvenirs, it may be made valuable by proper treatment.

Unclassified post cards of all subjects have little after interest. To have a collection worth while, form a definite plan and buy only cards that bear upon it. If you are interested in architecture, collect only the great buildings you see in your travels. These could later be grouped as cathedrals, palaces, town halls and homes of the people.

Make a point not to buy cards of places you have not seen. Make notes on each card, the time of visit and any interesting facts connected with it.

Where it is impossible to obtain postcard views of some special place, kodaks can be taken and printed on plain postcards in the question.

Photograph collections are more individual than postals—also more costly. They are advisable if one's taste inclines to people rather than to scenery or architecture.

Neither collection has real value until it is grouped, classified and specially marked in a loose-leafed album, not too large to handle easily. Transfer the notes from back of each card to the album, and you have a record of your trip worth more than the usual note-book.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PRISCILLA'S WISH.

Priscilla Penelope Powers one day took tea at a neighbor's just over the way.

Two pieces of pie they urged her to take,

And seven whole slices of chocolate cake!

"Oh, dear," sighed Priscilla Penelope Powers,

"I wish I was your little girl 'stead of ours!"

—Mrs. John T. Van Sant.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
WESTWARD FROM BOSTON—XXVII.

CITY OF NAPLES AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BAY.

GOING north from Palermo across the Tyrrhenian sea, we sail into the beautiful Bay of Naples. Within a radius of 30 miles from Naples lie all the charming resorts of the "Little Riviera," and within this area are also to be found the ever-smoking cone of Vesuvius, the excavations of Pompeii, the island of Ischia at the northwestern limit of the bay, with superb Capri marking the southwestern extremity. Pompeii and Castellammare, nearest of all to Naples, are easily and quickly reached by rail. Beyond these points carriage roads wind delightfully along the shore, at times close to the rippling waves, again mounting the flanks of the declivities by easy grades and affording wide views of splendid scenery. Thus one may reach by short and pleasant journeys Sorrento, Positano, Amalfi,

Salerno and many more charming spots on this beautiful peninsula.

Naples is a very ancient city. It was founded by the people of Cumae, a colony from Greece, who spread themselves around the Bay of Naples and called the city thus created Neapolis (the New City). Under the Romans Naples was distinctly a city of pleasure. Its hot baths were considered equal to those of Baiae, and the number and excellence of its theaters and other places of amusement, its matchless scenery and the mildness of its climate made it a favorite retreat of the wealthy Romans. After the fall of the Roman empire it underwent many vicissitudes, but notwithstanding the calamities of war and other disasters, it early became the capital of the Kingdom of Naples and has long been the most populous city of Italy. The shores of the spacious bay on which it is placed are bold and picturesque, while on nearly



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

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39 Bridge Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

PHILATELIC TEXT-BOOKS.

DURING its 50 odd years of existence, philately has produced a large number of books dealing with this subject and the majority of them have been written for the advanced student. But the beginner is the one to whom special attention should be given in this line to guide him in his hobby. A popular English writer, Fred J. Melville, has written a number of excellent handbooks for the beginner. Perhaps the best known of these is the "A B C of Stamp Collecting," and one may glean from its title that it is a very useful book. If English collectors wish to learn more about the stamps of their country, his "Stamps of Great Britain" should be consulted. American collectors have his "Stamps of the United States." John N. Luff, an American philatelist, has compiled an interesting pamphlet entitled "What Philately Teaches," full of information generally sought by collectors.

WATERMARK DETECTOR.

I would suggest that all collectors provide themselves with a watermark detector and see what stamps they have are watermarked. A detector may be made by taking a glass cup and placing a piece of black paper in the bottom of it. Then pour some benzine into the cup and you are ready for experiments. Many of our own stamps are watermarked, but they are not so interesting to study as foreign watermarks, for a stamp with a certain watermark may be quite a valuable one, whereas the same stamp without the watermark is worth very little.

To see the watermark, place the stamp face down in the detector, leaving it for a half minute, when the watermark will slowly appear in dark outlines. The following kinds may be seen: crowns, stars, shields, letters, figures, horns, anchors, moons, crests, elephants' heads, lions and designs of various kinds. Of course, it should be understood that every stamp does not bear a watermark, but the only way to find out is by using a method similar to the above.

When through with the stamp, take it out of the cup and place on a blotter to dry, when the watermark will disappear. Do not leave a stamp in benzine for any length of time, as it is liable to discolor it.

CHRISTMAS STAMP.

On Christmas, 1898, Great Britain presented to all her colonies a gift in the form of a two-cent letter postage stamp of the five-cent rate, which had existed for years. In honor of the event, Canada placed on sale Christmas morning, 1898, a Christmas postage stamp, the only stamp of its kind ever issued. It is larger than our Columbian stamp and shows a map of the world with the British possessions printed in bright scarlet. The oceans appear in a bluish-green and the frame of the design in black. Across the top is the inscription, "Canada postage," with a crown resting on laurel leaves tucked in between the words. At the extreme lower part of the design is the declaration, "We hold a vaster empire than has been," above this, "Xmas, 1898," and a figure "2" in each lower corner. These stamps were printed by a bank note company in the United States and marked a new epoch in stamp production, having three colors. Bicolored stamps are not uncommon, but

"PLEASE."

There was a small person who couldn't spell "please"; She tried it with double "e," just as in cheese, She thought that it might have a "z" as in sneeze, Or else that the letters were placed just like these. Impatient, she cried that the word was a tease! But that didn't help her (how strange) to spell "please." —Eunice Ward in St. Nicholas.

every commanding seashore site are magnificent villas and gardens.

The streets of Naples are straight and are paved with square blocks of lava laid in cement. Many of the public buildings are on a grand scale, and the houses remind one of Paris, except that they are generally somewhat larger. A great deal of trade of Naples is carried on in the open air. There are many palaces, art galleries, museums, libraries, theaters and other important public institutions, containing choice collections of art or antiquities. The city possesses more than 300 churches, and most of them are renowned for their architecture and their works of art.

The largest article of export from Naples is macaroni, which is the principal product of the city and is sent to all parts of the world. The United States takes about \$6,000,000 worth every year. This country sends over \$1,000,000 worth of wheat to Naples annually, which is made into macaroni and sold back to us. Another export of Naples is beans, most of which are shipped to Boston, an average of more than \$250,000 worth a year. Immense quantities of tomatoes are exported to the United States annually from truck farms in the neighborhood of Naples.

up to that time no country had ever attempted a three-color stamp. This Christmas stamp was probably the most expensive ever issued, costing the Canadian government four times as much as the ordinary single color stamp. Although issued on Christmas, 1898, the stamp's availability for postage use is unlimited.

VALUES ON EGYPTIAN STAMPS.

To those stamp collectors who may be puzzled to translate Egyptian coinage values, as expressed on their stamps, into American currency, the following, culled from a consular report, will be interesting: The legal standard is the Egyptian pound, containing 74.375 grams of pure gold. Gold bars of exchange with Great Britain and the United States therefore work out as follows: 1 pound equals 98.45 piasters tariff; 1 dollar equals 20.23 piasters tariff; 1 Egyptian pound equals 100 piasters, which equal \$49.43. Egyptian currency consists almost wholly of British sovereigns, which are legal tender at the fixed rate of 97.5 piasters. On this basis the real gold bars of exchange are: 1 pound equals 97.5 piasters. One piaster, therefore, equals 49.923 cents and 2 piasters at 99.85 cents are practically \$1.

STAMP NOTES.

The Argentine Republic has just issued

a set of stamps commemorating its centenary. It consists of 15 varieties, nine of which show various pictures of Argentine Republic history and also its famous places, while others show portraits of statesmen connected with its progress.

Much has appeared in the newspapers recently of a \$500 Straits Settlements postage stamp, a specimen of which was received at Washington. This stamp, while nominally good for postage, like many other British colonials of high denominations, is of course, intended for use as a revenue.

The Earl of Crawford, a distinguished philatelist of London, has succeeded King George as president of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Beginners are sometimes puzzled to determine why certain foreign stamps bear letters punched on them. They are merely the names of the firm or person on whose mail the stamps are used. The object is to prevent dishonest use by removing them from the letters before they reach the postoffice.

George H. Worthington of Cleveland, O., who owns the third largest collection in the world, has bequeathed it to the museum in that city. Mr. Worthington's collection is the most valuable in the United States.

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Special rates for evening sessions, \$10 for six months. Evening school opens Monday evening, Sept. 26, 1910, for regular business branches. Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Typewriting; also for Civil Service and Teaching. Help for any one at any time. For detailed information write or call at school.

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Take the
Elevator
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Penny

3d FLOOR

FOUNDING OF BERGEN WILL BE OBSERVED IN JERSEY CITY A WEEK

Village Which Was Founded
250 Years Ago Had First
School in State and One Is
Still on Site.

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Mayor Witt-penn's citizens' committee has formulated its plans for the week-long celebration in Jersey City of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the village of Bergen. The ceremonies are to begin on Sunday, Oct. 16, and to conclude on the following Sunday.

It was on Bergen square, Jersey City Heights, that the first settlement in New Jersey was made. The first church and the first school-house in all the state were built there. Because the settlement made there in 1660 was the beginning of the history of the state, it is expected that Governor Fort, besides participating in the local ceremonies, will issue an executive proclamation.

School Superintendent Henry Snyder says that the ground on which that first school was built 250 years ago has ever since been used for school purposes. Public school No. 11 is now standing upon it, facing Bergen square.

The observance of the anniversary will begin on Sunday, Oct. 16, in Dr. Brett's Bergen Reformed church, successor of the first church established by the early settlers upon the grounds they were forced to barricade against the Indians. There will be all-day services in the church. The Rev. Dr. Burrill of the Collegiate Church in New York is expected to be one of the many conspicuous ministers to make addresses.

On Monday, Oct. 17, at the same church, the church growth of the community will be commemorated. The clergymen of all the churches will attend.

On Tuesday, the 18th, there will be a congress of all the patriotic societies in the state under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Wars. After a reception at the Carteret clubhouse the participants will parade to the fourth regiment armory, where addresses will be delivered. At night there will be a public meeting in the high school auditorium, to be attended by the mayors of cities, and addresses in commemoration of the growth of municipal life.

Wednesday, the 19th, will be school day, with special exercises in all the schools. Those at No. 11 will be particularly elaborate, because it is the parent school.

At the free public library on Thursday, the 20th, Burton H. Albee, secretary of the Bergen County Historical Society, will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Colonial Homes of Bergen County." In the evening there is to be a dinner in the Scottish Rite hall, at which Governor Fort and former Governors Murphy, Stokes, Griggs and Voorhees will be the chief guests.

On Friday, the 21st, the Board of Trade will arrange a procession exhibiting the industrial growth of the community.

A great military parade will be the feature of Saturday, the 22d, and the week's exercises will close with a final observance in the Bergen Reformed church.

AUSTRALIA NEEDS MORE SETTLERS

PERTH, W. A.—The Premier, who has recently returned from Great Britain, in a speech at Bunbury stated that the matter of immigration had occupied the greater portion of his time and attention when in London. He is satisfied that if the liberal conditions offered immigrants by Western Australia were understood it would be realized that no country in the world offers more genuine inducements to prospective settlers. He proposes a vigorous policy for attracting a fair proportion of those now leaving the older countries for other lands.

TRAVEL

LONDON PARIS BREMEN

Express Sailings.

Kronprinz Wm. Sept. 27 K. Wm. d. Gr. Oct. 11

Ka. Wilhelm II. Oct. 4 Cecilie Oct. 18

LONDON PARIS BREMEN

German THURSDAYS

10 A. M.

Twin Screw Sailings.

*Friedrich d. Gr. Sept. 29 Prinz F. Wm. Oct. 13

Kor. Kurfürst Oct. 6 G. Wash. (new) Oct. 20

*Bremen direct.

Gibraltar

NAPLES

GENOA

Lloyd SATURDAYS

11 A. M.

K. Lulse Oct. 1 Koenig Albert. Oct. 22

Berlin (new) Oct. 2 P. Irene Nov. 6

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BOSTON TO NEW YORK, Fare \$4.00
Metropolitan Line Express Turbine Steel
HARVARD & YALE
Week days and Sundays leave India Wharf,
Boston, 5 p. m. Due N. Y. 8 a. m. next day.

SELECTS SITE FOR COMMERCE HIGH SCHOOL IN PARK SQUARE

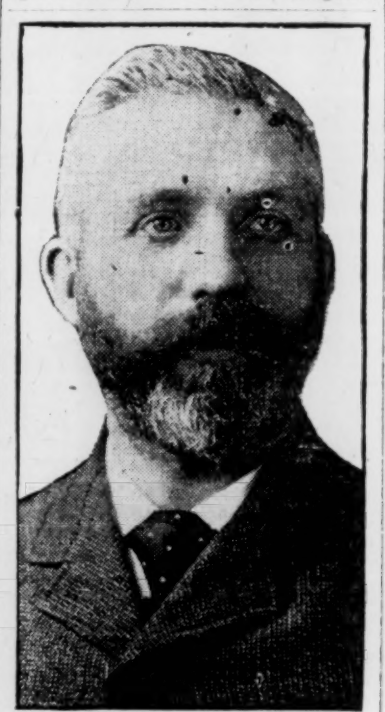
Decision of Joint Committee
Is Made Known Today;
Place Agreed Upon After
Alternative Proposals.

Park square, one of the most active and promising centers of development in the city, has been decided upon as the desirable location for the proposed new High School of Commerce, it was made known today.

A committee of the schoolhouse commission, the school committee and the Boston Chamber of Commerce has been instructed by Mayor Fitzgerald, as chairman of the joint committee, to secure a site in Park square for \$150,000, if possible, the lot to embrace 25,000 square feet.

The decision was reached at a conference with the members of the schoolhouse commission, school board and advisory committee of the High School of Commerce. Prior to that conference the mayor had repeatedly asserted that the Fort Hill location was the only one he would sanction.

Practically every member of the joint committee opposed this view, and it was agreed that Fort Hill was altogether



(Photo by Coulin.)
CHARLES LOGUE.
Chairman of the Boston schoolhouse commission and member of committee which chose Park square.

too noisy. A proposal was made that a site be secured in the vicinity of the new opera house on Huntington avenue, where land can be had for \$4.50 a foot, but that proposal was voted down, after an extended discussion, during which many of the committeemen said that it is too far removed from the business activity of the city.

Park square was then discussed, and a sub-committee, including Chairman Logue of the schoolhouse commission, School Committeeman Joseph Lee, Headmaster Frank V. Thompson of the High School of Commerce and Real Estate Expert John C. Kiley of the mayor's office was appointed to confer with Laurence Minot relative to the purchase of land in Park square.

The city has \$600,000 for the new school, and the mayor believes that by allowing approximately \$150,000 for land the buildings can be erected for the remaining \$450,000.

BRITISH COTTON ASSOCIATION TO RECEIVE GRANT

LONDON—It is announced that the British Cotton Association have now complied with the conditions necessary to enable them to receive the government grant of \$50,000 a year in aid of their experimental work. The subscribed capital has, since November of last year, increased from \$1,260,000 to \$2,235,000.

With respect to the cultivation of cotton in Rhodesia, there are, it is understood, a number of suitable localities where cotton could be cultivated provided that planters were given the necessary advice and information. In order, therefore, that necessary instruction may be given, it has been decided that an expert shall be sent to assist the farmers, in addition to which an experimental farm and a ginnery will be established.

KNOX PROFESSOR TO LEAVE CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—Prof. J. A. McFadyen, who has held the chair in Old Testament literature at Knox College for the past 12 years, was tendered a farewell dinner at Knox College recently.

Professor McFadyen is leaving for Scotland, where he will take the chair in Old Testament literature at the United Free University, Glasgow, in succession to Dr. George Adam Smith, who has accepted the principality of Aberdeen University.

WIRES KEEP TREASURY SAFE.
WASHINGTON—When the electricians get through with their work in the alterations now being made in the United States treasury it will be mechanically impossible for an intruder to lift the latch on a door or touch the knobs on a vault without setting electric gongs ringing all over the building.



JOSEPH LEE.
Member of the Boston school committee, and of the committee on Park square commerce site.

MANY CHANGES IN BRITISH STAMPS SINCE ACCESSION

LONDON—Numerous changes, many of them so slight that the ordinary individual would doubtless fail to notice them, have been made in the British stamps since the accession of King George V. No official notice of these alterations has been made and for this reason it is probable that many philatelists have failed to procure specimens. The collector, whether of stamps, coins, or whatever may be his hobby, prizes a specimen, differing perhaps so slightly from the remainder, that no one but the expert could detect it, so that the variety in color that has been introduced in a few of the stamps recently will make stamp collectors desirous of obtaining specimens.

As an instance, we may quote the 2d. stamp of which the color has varied from the lightest green to a dark or olive shade, the latter being the most recent color. It is said that many of the philatelists are exceptionally anxious to obtain specimens showing these variations in color, but since the lighter shades have become practically obsolete, they are experiencing some difficulty in obtaining them. In the case of the 1½d. stamp the color has also become darker, the present color being more purple than lilac, as was formerly the case. On Nov. 1 the 4d. green and brown stamps were superseded by a stamp of an orange color, so that unused copies of the old green and brown stamp may also be classed among those difficult to obtain.

KING APPROVES NEW ASTRONOMER

LONDON—The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Frank Watson Dyson, F. R. S., astronomer royal for Scotland, to the position of astronomer royal, in succession to Sir William Christie, K. C. B., F. R. S., who retires on Oct. 11. Mr. Dyson was educated at Bradford grammar school, and later at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was bracketed with Gaul as second wrangler in 1889. He was also Smith's prizeman and an Isaac Newton student. In 1894, Mr. Dyson succeeded H. H. Turner as chief assistant to the astronomer royal, when Mr. Turner went to Oxford as Savilian professor of astronomy. In 1901 he became a fellow of the Royal Society, being astronomer royal, Scotland, in 1905.

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AND ALL PRINCIPAL
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DETROIT, TORONTO, MONTREAL
*10.00 A.M. Through train: Sleeper from
Boston to St. Paul and Min-
neapolis. Sleeping Cars from Montreal to
Toronto, Detroit and Chicago. All with su-
perior dining car service. Tourist cars Bos-
ton to Vancouver, Wednesday only.

CHICAGO, TORONTO, MONTREAL
*11.30 A.M. Through train: Sleeper
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Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO,
DETROIT
*12.30 P.M. Through train: Sleeping
cars Boston to Cuffin, De-
troit, Chicago and St. Louis. Superior din-
ing car service enroute. Tourist cars Boston
to Chicago daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND,
BUFFALO, INDIANAPOLIS, HOB-
BART, JAMESTOWN
*4.00 P.M. Through train: Sleeping
cars Boston to Chicago, In-
dianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland,
Buffalo and American daily except
Sundays. Superior dining car service enroute.

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Timetables, rates and other information gladly
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**BOSTON
AND
MAINE
RAILROAD**

ST. PAUL PREPARING METHOD TO BENEFIT ITS SLOWER PUPILS

Superintendent of Schools To
Establish a Departmental
System and Builders Ex-
change Will Support Shops

SUBJECTS REDUCED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Supt. S. L. Heeter and the St. Paul Builders Exchange are ready to deal with the "lagging half" of St. Paul public school pupils. That is Mr. Heeter's expression for that portion of the classes, mainly made up of boys, who find it impossible to keep up with grades.

"The grade system of schools," said Mr. Heeter, "has been evolved mainly for the benefit of the bright pupil. The rest of his class must keep up with him or fall into the next lower grade. The average pupil is taxed to the utmost to keep up with his grades, and to the pupil slightly slow of mind the system is disastrous."

The system which the St. Paul school man has evolved to meet the needs of the retarded pupil is to establish "departmental" teaching in the upper grades. A certain class of pupils will be allowed to take fewer subjects than the rest, and will be allowed additional time, if necessary, to go through the grades without being tagged as failures. The course for the slow pupils will lay stress on the simple tools of education, reading, writing and arithmetic, and will consist largely of shop work for the boys. Special rooms will be set apart for this class of pupils.

In line with Superintendent Heeter's plan to give the slow pupils less book work and more labor with their hands, comes the offer of the St. Paul Builders Exchange, accepted by the school board, to build, equip and maintain fine shops for about 100 pupils of the schools. The boys who are given this work will be selected by the superintendent, who will also establish an employment bureau to get proper work for the children leaving school.

FRESH GRAPES FROM AUSTRALIA BRING HIGH PRICE

LONDON—Reference has already been made in these columns to experiments which it was the intention to make in connection with the shipping of fresh grapes from Western Australia to England. The experiment has been carried out and, from the excellent results achieved, may be said to have been entirely successful.

For three months grapes were stored in the government cooling stores in Australia, after which they were packed in boxes at Fremantle, Western Australia, where they were placed in the cool chambers on board the Orient mail service steamers and eventually sold in the London markets through the ordinary agencies. One of the shipments produced, it appears, no less than 33 shillings per case wholesale of about 18. 4d. per pound, the highest market price for table grapes today. The great advantage of grapes from Australia is that, owing to the reversal of the seasons, these grapes arrive when practically no European grown grapes are on sale, so that, provided a good supply of Australian grapes is kept up, the British market will be supplied with grapes the whole of the year.

FINLAND REFUSES TWO BILLS.

HELSINKI, Finland—President Sveinhuud of the Diet has declined to submit two imperial bills on the ground that the measures were the direct proposals of the Russian ministerial council instead of the Diet. The bills related to the rights of Russian subjects in Finland and to a tax in lieu of personal military service.

Women's Pages In The Monitor

THE wide range in the activities of the world covered by the modern woman is recognized and emphasized in the pages of The Monitor daily devoted to the interests of its feminine readers. Not only are the Affairs of the Household dwelt upon and illuminated in all their phases, and the Latest Ideas of

The World of Fashion

here and abroad promptly presented and fully illustrated, but constant effort is made to put before the women patrons of the paper a great variety of practical and helpful articles.

THE MONITOR is now running a Wednesday Series on

Domestic Economy

THE MONITOR will begin on Sept. 19 a Monday Series on

How a Girl May Earn a Living

THE MONITOR will begin on Sept. 24 a Saturday series (illustrated) on

The Building of a Home

THE MONITOR will begin on Sept. 28 a Wednesday Series (illustrated) on

Things Women Should Know About Banking

All these articles will appear on the Women's Pages of The Monitor, and printed in this department six days in the week is a store of other information of much value.

Every woman should have THE MONITOR at her home every evening.

Market Reports

Produce

Shipping

SHIPPING NEWS

The fishing schooner *Boyd & Leeds* of Salem, Captain Hipson, ran ashore on the southeasterly point of Georges Island and while bound to T wharf with 18,000 pounds of fish this morning. No damage has been reported, as she grounded on a mud bottom close to Ft. Warren. She reached port about noon, having floated at the ebbing of the tide.

T-wharf arrivals today were: The *Gertrude* with 28,000 pounds, *Belbina* P. Domingos 12,000, *Lafayette* 8000, *Edward A. Rich* 8000, *Lillian* 6000, *Appomattox* 5900, *Hattie F. Knowlton* 5500.

Dealers' prices per hundredweight at T wharf today were: Haddock \$5.50@6; large cod \$5.50@5.50, small cod \$4.50@5.50, large hake \$5, small hake \$3, pollock \$3.25@3.50.

The new schooner *Virginia* of Boston, Capt. William Kendrick, has reported at Gloucester with 100,000 pounds of cod, caught with handlines from dories. Captain Kendrick, who was formerly connected with the schooner *George E. Lane*, reports that he was out seven weeks. The trip was exceptionally good, and as prices are rather high, he will make a good stock from it.

Filled to her capacity, the Leyland liner *Caledonian* left East Boston shortly after noon today for Manchester, Eng. Her cargo included 521 head of cattle, 500 tons of provisions, 400 barrels of apples, 250 tons of lumber and 100 tons of hay.

Expected to arrive in port on Sunday the big White Star liner *Romanic* has on board 225 saloon, 95 second class and 976 stowage passengers from Genoa and other Mediterranean ports.

The Allan Line steamship *Parisian*, from Glasgow and Moxley, is expected to reach her berth at Mystic wharf tomorrow, and with the *Romanic* will make a busy day for the customs and immigration officials. The *Parisian* has 325 cabin and 203 stowage passengers.

Preparing to reload with lumber for the River Plate, the British ship *Pass of Balmah*, Captain Lee, is today awaiting for a berth, having arrived in port late Friday from Buenos Aires. She made a remarkably fast trip to and from that port, having left Boston May 28. The return trip only occupied 44 days.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Yale, Hawes, New York, mds and passengers to Albert Smith.
Str Belfast, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Str James Woolley, Millin, Salem.
Str Isiah K Stetson, Hamilton, Port Reading.
Str Gatherer, from Williston, Sand.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S. mds and passengers to J F Masters.

Sailed.

Strs Caledonian (Br) for Manchester; A W Perry (Br), for Halifax, N. S. Hawesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; City of Memphis, Savannah; Onondaga, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Grecian, Philadelphia; Gloucester, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; Yale, New York; H M Whitney, to; H F Dimock, New York at 6 a m; tug Neponset, Sandwich, to return; Blanche, Pigeon Cove, towing by 78; sch C Dexter, Calais.
Str Vera (Nor), Port Antonio, Jam; tug Providence, Maurice river.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs City of Montgomery, Savannah; St Louis, Southampton and Cherbourg; Monterey, Vera Cruz, Progresso and Havana; Brentwood, Iquique, Junin, Antofagasta and Valparaiso via Montevideo and St Lucia; Fitzclarence, Rio Janeiro.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings.

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.
Caledonia, for Glasgow, Sept. 24
Princess Irene, for Mediterranean, Sept. 24
Arabic, for Liverpool, Sept. 24
Venezia, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 24
Piedmont, for Southampton, Sept. 24
Mesa, for London, Sept. 24
Calabria, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 24
Finland, for Antwerp via Dover, Sept. 24
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, Sept. 24
Batavia, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 24
Potsdam, for Rotterdam, Sept. 24
Lusitania, for Liverpool, Sept. 24
Teutonic, for Southampton, Sept. 24
Touraine, for Havre, Sept. 24
Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen, Sept. 24
United States, for Copenhagen, Sept. 24

Sailings from Boston.
Bosnia, for Hamburg, Sept. 24
Caledonia, for Manchester, Sept. 24
Trenia, for Liverpool and Oporto, Sept. 24
Winifreda, for Liverpool, Sept. 24
Galileo, for Hull, Sept. 24
Parsian, for Rotterdam, Sept. 24
Gordale, for Rotterdam, Sept. 24
Sailings from Philadelphia.
Menominee, for Antwerp, Sept. 30
Sailings from Montreal.
Dominion, for Liverpool, Sept. 24
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, Sept. 24
Royal George, for Bristol, Sept. 24

WESTBOUND.
Sailings for Liverpool.
Canada, for Montreal, Sept. 24
Campania, for New York, Sept. 24
Celtic, for New York, Sept. 24
Bohemian, for Boston, Sept. 24
Saxonia, for Boston, Sept. 24
Merion, for Philadelphia, Sept. 24
Lake Manitoba, for Montreal, Sept. 24
Sailings from Southampton.
New York, for New York, Sept. 24
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y., Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y., Sept. 24
Majestic, for New York, Sept. 24

Mohawk, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Hermiston, Philadelphia; schs Evadne, Collins, Santa Cruz, Cuba; Frank Huckins, Hunter, Porto Rico; strs San Marcos, Galveston; Harvard, Boston; sch Alice Murphy, Farrell, Chelsea; James T Maxwell, Jr., Relitz, Ferdinand; Percy Birdsell, Rines, do; Willena Gertrude, Smith, Windsor, Bravo, Giffin, Ingram docks.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

DEL. BREAKWATER, Sept. 23—Arrl tug Irvington, Newport News, towg bgs Beverly, for Boston, Bloomsbury, for Newport, and Belwood, for Pawtucket.

FERNANDINA, Sept. 22—Sld, sch Barbara, Boston.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 22—Arrd, strs Katalina, Boston via Charleston, S. C.; Gloria, Boston; sld 20, sch Ninette H. Porcella, Boston.

FIRE ISLAND, Sept. 22—Pd, str Ker-shaw, Boston for Newport News, Norfolk and Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Sept. 22—Sld, str Melrose, Boston, with 7394 tons coal.

CAPE HENRY, Sept. 23—Pd out, Junia, for Newport and Boston.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23—Pd down Sparrows Point, tug Georges Creek, towg bgs 16 and 19, for Boston; arrd, str Ontario, Boston.

BUNOS AIRES, Sept. 22—Arrd, ship Brooklyn, Schmeisser, Boston.

ANTWERP, Sept. 21—Sld, str Manitoa, Boston and Philadelphia.

TARIFF CHANGE FOR THE WEST

PHILADELPHIA—The Bulletin of the American Iron & Steel Association, which vigorously opposes the reopening of the tariff question, inquires if the tariff is to be revised why should not the agricultural schedule receive attention. The insurgents of the agricultural states demand further revision, and as all rates on hogs, sheep, cattle, wheat, butter, cheese, corn, onions and poultry still pay Dingley tariff rates, it would seem that the products of Iowa and Kansas should receive attention promptly.

SUDDEN RISE IN JUTE PRICES

LONDON—Owing to the reports of the coming shortage in jute, a sudden and remarkable rise has just taken place in the markets of London and Dundee. In Dundee the price has risen from £15 to £19, and in London from £15.12 1/2 to £18.17 1/2 a ton. There naturally has been a corresponding advance in Calcutta, the price of kutchas bales having advanced 8 annas. If the forecasts are accurate, it is calculated that there will be a shortage of 8,000,000 bales this season.

CHICAGO STOCKS.

| Stock | High | Low | Ask |
|-------------------------|---------|-----|---------|
| Amer Can com | 74 | 73 | 74 |
| do pf | 60 1/2 | 60 | 60 1/2 |
| Booth Fisheries com | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| do pf | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| Chicago City Ry | 172 1/2 | 172 | 172 1/2 |
| Commonwealth Edison | 111 | 110 | 111 |
| Chicago Title & Trust | 145 | 144 | 145 |
| Chicago Telephone | 118 1/2 | 118 | 118 1/2 |
| Chicago Fuel Trl | 35 | 34 | 35 |
| Chicago Ry No 1 | 60 | 59 | 60 |
| do No 2 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| do No 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Diamond Match | 86 1/2 | 86 | 86 1/2 |
| Illinois Brick | 61 1/2 | 61 | 61 1/2 |
| Kansas City Light com | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| do pf | 25 | 24 | 25 |
| Metropolitan Edw com | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| do pf | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| National Carbon com | 125 | 124 | 125 |
| do pf | 119 1/2 | 119 | 119 1/2 |
| No West Elev com | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| do pf | 60 | 59 | 60 |
| Quaker Oats com | 162 | 161 | 162 |
| do pf | 102 1/2 | 102 | 102 1/2 |
| South Side Elev | 70 | 69 | 70 |
| Amer Ship Building com | 73 1/2 | 73 | 73 1/2 |
| do pf | 108 1/2 | 108 | 108 1/2 |
| Sears, Roebuck & Co com | 115 1/2 | 115 | 115 1/2 |
| do pf | 118 1/2 | 118 | 118 1/2 |
| United Box Board | 8 1/2 | 8 | 8 1/2 |
| West Stone Co | 10 | 9 | 10 |

MARKET FOR BONDS CONTINUES TO SHOW SOME IMPROVEMENT

Sale of Vermont Valley Railway Issue and Better Demand for Municipal Tax Exempts Leading Features

EASY MONEY RATES

Conditions in the local bond market continue to reflect the improvement in demand for high grade issues. One of the notable features during the past week was the sale of \$1,500,000 Vermont Valley Railway first mortgage 4 1/2% gold bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1910, and maturing in 1940. These bonds being offered at 104 1/2, a 4 1/2 per cent interest basis, were considered very attractive as they were legal investments for savings banks in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine. One bond house sold \$1,000,000 short term notes to local investors.

During the past week a good demand for municipal tax exempt notes has made itself felt, an issue of \$1,000,000, Portland, Ore., 4 per cent 25-year water works bonds having been almost cleaned up. The smaller issue of \$50,000 5 per cent 1-10 year Portland, Ore., serial cemetery bonds has all been sold. A great deal of buying was noted in the speculative list, the American Telegraph & Telephone 490 bonds being traded in to the extent of \$240,000 up to Friday morning. The price fluctuations were, however, only within an eighth of a point. Speculation as to whether new financing will have to be done by the American Telegraph & Telephone Company still exists, although it has been stated that the company will issue no new securities until the spring of 1911, as the company is now paying for over 80 per cent of new construction out of earnings.

As an illustration of the better feeling with which investors regard the bond situation as a whole one should note the jump in the price of New York City 4 1/2 per cent bonds from 106 to 106 1/2, and this in the face of an announcement that the city of New York is preparing to float a block of bonds in the near future. Municipal tax exempts are now selling on a 3 1/2 per cent to 3 3/4 per cent basis, while the prevailing rate for taxables is about 4 per cent.

Although the present demand for bonds cannot be described as anything really phenomenal, still the best opinion is that a beginning has been made, which will in all probability be followed up. The opinion prevails that by December at least we should experience a full rehabilitation in the bond situation.

Indications at the present time lead to the belief that the local banks and trust companies will not come into the bond market very heavily this fall, as they are not so well situated as they were a year ago at this time. A favorable feature of the general situation is the prospect of having the crop moving season over with much earlier this year than during other years. Banking institutions knowing thereby the amount of money which will be required to finance the moving of the crops can enter the market for bonds at a much earlier date than was before thought possible.

Briefly stated the long sought improvement in bonds has occurred, and with the prospects of easy money rates in the fall, the bond situation should show a gradual improvement from now on.

A WORSTED MILL REORGANIZATION

A new corporation has been formed to take over the business of the Marston Worsted Mills Company of Skowhegan, Me., which recently became involved financially as a result of carrying too heavy a stock. Stockholders of the old company were wiped out entirely and the debts of \$245,000 have been capitalized by the issuance of a like amount of preferred stock to creditors, who will continue to carry on the business. Provision has been made for the issuance of common stock if thought advisable.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled Saturday and Sunday, probably with showers; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON: The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather Saturday and Sunday, with showers; warmer in northwest portion tonight.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

8 a. m. 64; 12 noon 65; 2 p. m. 65; Average temperature yesterday, 60 11-12.

IN OTHER CITIES.

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Sept. 23
Boston 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
New York 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
Chicago 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
San Francisco 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises 5:34 Moon rises 10:03 p. m.
Sun sets 5:38 High water, 3:46 a. m., 4:08 p. m.
Length of day, 12:01

ALMANAC FOR MONDAY.

Sun rises 5:35 Moon rises 11:05 p. m.
Sun sets 5:30 High water, 4:47 a. m., 5:12 p. m.
Length of day, 12:01

Produce Markets

Current Boston wholesale market quotations follow:

Flour—To ship from the mills, spring patents \$5.05@62, clears \$4.50@4.80, winter patents \$4.85@5.25, straight \$4.50@4.90, clears \$4.40@4.70, Kansas patents, in jute, \$4.90@5.50; rye flour \$3.8@4.60, graham \$3.75@4.25.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 45c, steamers yellow 44 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 44c; to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 63 1/2c@64c, No. 3 yellow 63@63 1/2c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 2 1/2c, No. 2 4 1/2c, No. 3 4 1/2c, rejected white 40c; to ship from the West, 40 to 42-lb clipped white 42@42 1/2c, 38 to 40-lb 41@41 1/2c, 36 to 38-lb 40 1/2@41c.

Milfeed—To ship from the mills, sacked spring bran \$24, winter bran \$25, middlings \$25@29.50, mixed feeds \$25@28, red dog \$29, cottonseed meal \$32.25@32.75, linseed meal \$38.50, hominy feed \$26.15, gluten feed \$28.35, stock feed \$25.50.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal \$12.7@12.90 100-lb bag, granulated \$3.65@3.75 bbl, bolted \$3.50@3.60; oatmeal, rolled \$4.60@4.85 bbl, cut and ground \$5.05@5.65.

Hay and straw—Hay, western choice \$21.50@22, No. 1 \$19.50@20, No. 2 20@20.50, No. 3 \$16.50@17.50; straw, rye \$14@14.50, oat \$8.50@9.

Butter—Northern creamery, 30%; western, 30c.

Cheese—New York twins, new, 15c@15 1/2c; Vermont twins, extra, 14 1/2c@15c.

Apples—Gravensteins, bbl, \$36@42; Alexander, bbl, \$25.00@3.50; pippins, bbl, \$22@27.50; common green, bbl, \$15@25; Harvey, Me., bbl, \$25.00@3; native, bu box, 50c@81.25.

Potatoes—New, potatoes, 90c@81; native, bu box, 65@75c; sweet potatoes, \$1.50@2.25.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 110-lb bag, \$1.35; native yellow, per bu box, 75c@81.

Poultry—Nearly broilers, 19@20c; choice northern and eastern fowl, 19@20c; western fowl, 18c; roasting chickens, 22@24c; western chickens, 16@18c.

Live poultry—Chickens, broilers, per lb, 16c; chickens, 4 lbs and over, 17@18c; fowls 15@15 1/2c; roosters 10@11c.

EASTERN ROYALTY IN LECTURE WORK

Prince Yun, of House of Korea, and Graduate of Vanderbilt College, Is on Side of Christianity.

Prince T. H. C. Yun of Korea, a member of the same royal clan as the Emperor of Korea, was here for the purpose of attending the laymen's missionary conference, reports the New Orleans Times Democrat. Prince Yun has held some of the most important offices during the period in which he was interested in politics.

For a number of years he was minister of education and vice-minister of foreign relations. In the year 1895 he first came to America, after having studied English in the mission schools of the Methodist Episcopal church south at Shanghai, China, and, upon his return, entered public life in Korea. In 1896 he was one of the ambassadors from his country who was assigned to the coronation of the Russian Czar.

Later, after resigning from his office and retiring from politics, he took up religious and educational work. Subsequently he entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville and was graduated from that institution with honors in 1905.

For the past three years he has been devoting himself to the Christian education work and says that he has had very encouraging results. Confucianism is the religion of his country, but he has hopes that the people will embrace Christianity.

He stated that there are two American companies which have valuable concessions in Korea for mining, from which they are making large returns. For concessions they are not profitable to the extent that they were expected to be, and the chances for American capital in investments are not good.

Prince Yun has discarded his title, and says he does not like to have it used. He prefers to be called a simple educational worker.

GERMAN IRON FOR ENGLAND

PARIS—The sale of 2000 tons of German foundry pig iron in England is said to be the beginning of large operations by the Germans in the English market.

It is believed by many that the Germans can make pig iron cheaper than the English, but the latter will make a strong fight to prevent encroachments on their home market. The result may be very interesting, commercially and politically.

CHICAGO BOARD.

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)
Sept. 23
Wheat—Open 90 1/2, High 91, Low 90 1/2, Close 90 3/4.
Dec. 100 1/4, 100 1/4, 100 1/4, 100 1/4.
May 105 1/2, 105 1/2, 105 1/2, 105 1/2.
Corn—Sept. 33 1/2, 33 1/2, 33 1/2, 33 1/2.
Dec. 34 1/2, 34 1/2, 34 1/2, 34 1/2.
May 37 1/2, 37 1/2, 37 1/2, 37 1/2.
Oats—Sept. 19 1/2, 19 1/2, 19 1/2, 19 1/2.
Dec. 18 1/2, 18 1/2, 18 1/2, 18 1/2.
May 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2.
Soybeans—Sept. 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2.
Dec. 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2.
May 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2, 12 1/2.

ATTRIBUTES RESULT IN MAINE TO CAUSES OUTSIDE PROHIBITION

PORTLAND, Me.—Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, national president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, does not regard the outcome of the recent election in Maine as due to the prohibitory law.

"The brewers, the distillers and their allied forces will, of course, herald the Republican defeat in Maine as a setback to prohibition," she said. "This is not at all strange, for we have reason to believe that they lent a hand to help bring into power in Maine the party which is the exponent of their views concerning the way to treat the liquor traffic. In spite of their assertions, the fact remains that prohibition was not the issue during the campaign. If it had been, the result would have been different."

"All who read the papers, even if they did not attend the campaign meetings, know that the great issue was the high cost of living under Republican administration; and this, with the insurgent tariff ideas prevalent in many parts of the country, affected the voters of Maine as they have not been affected since 1880, when peculiar ideas concerning finance were brought forward and emphasized in such a way that the party in power was defeated."

"Prohibition did not suffer much by that brief change, for in 1884 it was incorporated in the constitution by a vote of three to one."

"In support of the statement that prohibition was not the issue of the late campaign, we have the high authority of Chairman Mack of the Democratic national committee, who, in his comments on the election giving the reasons why the Democrats won, makes no allusion whatever to the question of temperance or prohibition."

Mrs. Stevens was asked if she thought the result of the late election and the probable resubmission of the constitutional amendment relating to prohibition would result in the defeat of that measure and the substitution of some other form of liquor regulation. "I do not apprehend any such outcome," said Mrs. Stevens. "In fact, I have assurances from prominent men of both the great political parties that the men of Maine, the thinking men, will never abandon prohibition, but would do anything in their power to have it reaffirmed, as I believe it will be."

FREIGHT CAR DEMAND GREATER

NEW YORK—Idle cars in the United States and Canada Sept. 6 were 47,076, compared with 50,729 a fortnight earlier. The difference is 3653, or a fraction over 7 per cent. The last previous two weeks had witnessed a reduction of 22,950, or 30 per cent.

The gross surplus on Sept. 14 was 60,022, a decrease of 5132, or 8.5 per cent. The aggregate shortage has been reduced from 9293 to 7814.

In two weeks ended Sept. 14 the coal car surplus fell from 14,108 to 13,047, a difference of 1061. Box car surplus decreased from 20,315 to 17,786, or 2529. There was a substantial reduction in New England, where the total was already comparatively low. In New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and eastern Pennsylvania, the increase in idle coal cars offset the decrease in idle box cars. Better demand for cars was shown in the Virginias and Carolinas, but in other southern seaboard states the increase in coal cars offset the decrease in box.

Resumption of mining in Illinois was reflected in a largely increased demand in that state and adjacent middle western states, reaching up into the Northwest. In other western coal states, such as Kansas, Colorado and Missouri and in Arkansas and Oklahoma, both idle coal and box cars increased.

STATE OF TEXAS MAY BUY ROAD

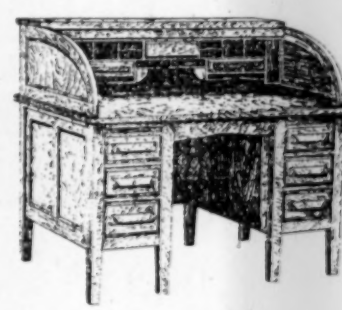
DALLAS, Tex.—Governor Campbell has announced that he favors the purchase of the International & Great Northern railway by the state of Texas. The property is scheduled to be sold at federal receivership sale in Palestine, Tex., on Oct. 6.

"Texas needs a good line of railroad penetrating to all important points as the International & Great Northern does," said the Governor. "The only thing standing in the way of the purchase is the money, something like \$30,000,000."

If a popular movement should be started in the state among business bodies urging the calling of a special session of the Legislature to provide funds there is little doubt that Governor Campbell would convene the body for that purpose. There are rumors here to the effect that the receivership sale is to be postponed for some purpose not made public.

GREAT FRENCH LINER.

ST. NAZAIRE—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique's new steamship France has been launched. She is 714 feet in length and is expected to develop a speed of 24 knots an hour. She will carry 200 passengers and will cost, when completed, about \$5,000,000. The France will run between Havre and New York.



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SKETCHES DRAMATIC ASPECT OF MADAME CURIE'S RADIUM FIND

Manner in Which Bohemian Firm Baffled the Chemist While Seeking Material From Mine.

TWO WINS TO PURE METAL

PARIS—A valuable communication has been made to the Academy of Science by Mme. Curie, the famous chemist, who in a joint report from herself and her collaborator, M. Dubierne, announces that they have succeeded in obtaining pure radium. Announcement of this fact was given in The Monitor last week, but the details are now made public.

What has hitherto been regarded as radium has been in reality certain salts, like bromine and chlorine, pure metallic radium having never before been isolated owing to the risk of losing the precious metal in the process.

The report explains that the authors have made use of the process employed in the preparation of baryum and have obtained pure radium by electrolyzing a decigram of radium amalgam, which was then transferred to a small iron plate and placed in a quartz tube in which a vacuum had been created. The distillation was then made in an atmosphere of hydrogen which had been purified by special treatment, as ordinary hydrogen affects the metal. At about 700 degrees the distillation was complete, no mercury remained and on the plate the discoverers found a layer of brilliant metal which was found to be pure metallic radium.

This wonderful discovery is not without its dramatic side, and some of the difficulties attending Mme. Curie's labors have now been made public, for simultaneously with the publication of the above report appears a statement from the special correspondent of the Temps at Vienna, in which it is stated that two years ago Mme. Curie wishing to carry on her laboratory more extensive and more conclusive experiments applied to the manager of the Joachimsthal works near Marienbad in Bohemia, where one of the most important mines containing the salts of radium is located, to be furnished with uranium salts. Much to her surprise she was met with a flat refusal.

She was told that a permit from the Austrian government was absolutely indispensable. Negotiations were opened

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311 HUNTINGTON AVE., near New Opera House, Symphony Hall and Mass. ave.; 2 rooms and bath, heat, continuous hot water, kitchenette; all outside rooms; rents from \$22 to \$40 per month; steam heat, electric lights, continuous hot water, janitor and elevator service. Apply to janitor or THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St.

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315 HUNTINGTON AVE., heat, continuous hot water and elevator service; rent \$60. Apply to janitor or THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St.

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HUNTINGTON AVE., 162, opp. Norway—Nicer furnished large and small rooms; steam heat; telephone.

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IRVINGTON ST., 11—Large sunny, well-furnished room near bath; very central. MRS. BAKER.

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LOUISBURG SQ., 2, cor. Mt. Vernon St.—Rooms with or without private bath; hardwood floors, open fireplaces, electric light, elevator and excellent table.

MARLBORO ST., between Fairbank and Gloucester sts., large, sunny room; fur.; use of tel. 1569, Monitor Office.

MT. VERNON ST., 80, the Brooks mansion; suites of 2 rms., private bath; also square and single rms.; excellent table and service. MRS. A. W. MASON.

NEWBURY ST., 9, near Pub. Garden—Lovely furnished room, hot and cold water; telephone. Tourists accommodated.

NEWBURY ST., 5—Overlooking public garden, nicely furnished rooms, hot, cold water; tourists accom.; tel. 21471 B. B.

NEWBURY ST., 292—Several desirable rooms, sq. and side, newly decorated and furn.; large closets; tel. 3964-3 B. B.

NEWBURY ST., 248—Nicely furnished rooms with board; house under new management.

NEWBURY ST., 127—Rooms, fur. or unfurn.; board, sq. and side, newly decorated and furn.; large closets; tel. 3009-3 B. B.

NEWBURY ST., 535—Beautifully furnished; also single rooms with or without board; use Hotel, Canterbury.

NEWBURY ST., 214, near Essex—Nicely fur. rooms with board; small table, very best of service.

PICKNEY ST., 95—Sunny square and small side rooms, connected, if necessary; private bath; hot water heat.

PICKNEY ST., 95—PLEASANT AND ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, WITH ALL CONVENIENCES.

BACK BAY
ST. BOTOLPH ST., 120, near Mass. and Huntington aves. Tourists accommodated.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 130, Boston—Newly fur. rooms in priv. boarding house; house with h. and c. water; references exchanged.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable newly furnished room; a real home in quiet place.

ST. STEPHEN STREET, 49
Large sunny front room; good location.

WESTLAND AVE., 60, SUITE 6—One or two elegantly fur. rooms, p. h. apartment; single or en suite; fur. suite.

ROOMS

ROOMS

WESTLAND AVE., 8, suite 2; two rooms single together, cont. h. w., also small back room.

WESTLAND AVE., 64, suite 3—Front and rear rooms, newly furn., in modern apartment; steam heat, cont. h. w.

WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—68 Crest ave., desirable furnished rooms, kitchen privileges if desired; \$2 wk., up. Telephone 122-4. Witham.

BUREAU OF ROOMS

Rooms and boarding places; lists free. BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont St.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (97th St.)—Single rooms and suites; dining room top floor; elevator service; table board. A. K. HICK.

118 ST., 417 WEST—Charming, sunny rooms, elevator apartment; near Columbia; board to be had in house. MRS. ELMER HUTCHINSON.

104TH ST., 150 WEST—Will share attractive elevator apart., No. 24, with another woman; subway and elevated convenient.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS en suite, with bath; private family; references. LINCOLN, 254 W. 84th St., New York City.

31ST ST., 30 EAST, NEW YORK, near Madison ave. Rooms, single or en suite; home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, 3724 Chestnut St.—Large, airy room, single or en suite; conveniences, including tel.; location ideal.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

DOVER ST., 4030—Large front room, well furnished, in private home; suitable for two gentlemen; good transportation. Phone Edgeview 1850.

LARGE, light front rooms, fur.; excellent transport; meals optional. MRS. BYERS, 4333 Jackson St., apt. 2, Drexel 700.

ROOMS—MINNEAPOLIS

PLEASEANT MODERN ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; private family of 2, 141 East 25th St. T. S. 7181.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM MIDDLETON HALL, BARRISTER, TORONTO, CANADA, 236 Confederation Life Building.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 215 La Salle Street, Chicago.

EDWARD J. ADER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 1122 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 204-205 Piper Building, Baltimore.

JOHN WARNER KEYES, D. M. D. (Harvard '72), Dentist, 418 Evans Bldg., 1420 New York ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT, Dentist, Hours 9 to 5; tel. Oxford 333-3, Room 611, 100 Boylston St., Boston.

LEGAL

MASSACHUSETTS INFORMATION BUREAU
Private advice on legal matters. Reliability of parties. Questionable titles insured in Massachusetts Land Court. Whatever your business interests are in this state, we will report the facts with advice, and protect legally on notice. C. W. LUKIN, Atty., Legal Dept., Wakefield, Mass.

PATENTS
A PIN ON HOOK AND EYE will sell at half price, or on consignment, a royalty. MRS. S. CANNAMON, Rutland, La Salle county, Ill.

TYPEWRITERS
NEW—3 MONTHS FOR \$3—MACHINES Rental allowed on purchase; easy terms. WELINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER CO., 309 Washington St., Boston.

TAILORS
RICHARD L. KANE
Successor to J. F. CONNELL, Tailor, Cleansing, Repairing, Dyeing, Pressing and Altering of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments. 1631 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 2411-2, Brookline.

THE TEARLE STUDENT'S DESK
A desk to facilitate convenient and harmonious study. Attaches to arm of chair; height, length and width adjustable. Send for illustrated circular.

JOHN H. TEARLE, Boston, 205 Berkeley St. Tel. 2411-2, Brookline.

PORTRAIT PAINTING of Jenny Lind by Ary Scheffer (authentic), 20 1/2 by 32 1/2, 402 Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.

ARTESIAN WELLS
ALL IN NEED of expert advice and estimate on anything in the Artesian or Driven Well line call on
C. G. Smith Artesian Well Co.
88 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS. Tel. Main 2288.

INSTRUCTION
TEACHER OF EXPRESSION, Recitals of Books, Plays and "DANIEL" from the BIBLE. Address ANNA MARIE EISENHOF, 107 Gainsboro St., Boston, Mass.

MUSIC
CELLIST wishes concert work; could also do accompanying. Address, MRS. ELIA BIRDSALL, 69 Gladstone ave., Detroit, Mich.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.

J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

BOOKS
MONITOR SCRAP BOOK
Full sized cloth, gold letters, 10x12, 75c. Russia leather and gold, \$1.75. Green or brown Morocco and cloth, \$2.25. Prepaid anywhere in U. S., \$1, \$2, \$2.50. W. M. S. LOCKE, 100 Cambridge St., 17 Merchants row, Boston. Tel. Main 2093-3.

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GROCERY FOR SALE
BUSINESS has been carried on profitably for over 25 years, first-class trade and fixtures, located 6, 7, 9 Woolsey sq., Jamaica Plain, directly opposite the railroad station. For particulars apply at store between 2 and 6 p. m. HENRY H. NELSON.

TRAVEL GLASS, quartered oak bed, national spring, quartered oak corner closet, no dealers. 35 Cambridge St., Somerville, Mass.

SUITE of weathered oak furniture, Boston at 140 Boylston St., room 6A, Apartment or phone 100 Cambridge.

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TRUSCOTT LAUNCHES

FOR FLORIDA

Truscott Cabin Cruisers

SEASON OF 1911.

Our facilities the best.

Our quality unequalled.

Our prices are right.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

Write Dept. M, for estimates.

TRUSCOTT BOAT MANUFACTURING CO.

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AUTOMOBILE ROAD MAPS

OF NEW ENGLAND, New Jersey and New York by distance; maps for accurate and convenient; sold by dealers or by mail; descriptive catalogue free. THE WALKER LITHOGRAPHIC & PUBLISHING CO., Walker studio bldg., 400 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

BICYCLES

COASTERS \$5, bicycles \$10, racer \$25, folding \$15, bicycle delivery cartage \$50, motorcycle \$75, building, repairing, catalogue free. 317 M. Columbus ave., Boston.

NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Metropolitan Park Commission.—Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals for grading, surfacing and other work for the extension of Charles River Road to Gates Street, Charles River Reservation, Watertown, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Park Commission, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., on or before 10 o'clock M. of Wednesday, September 28th, 1910. Proposals must be made upon the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1,000. The estimate of the work to be done is approximately as follows: 7,000 cubic yards earth grading; 450 lineal feet 10-inch vitrified pipe drain; 8 catch-basins (and manholes); 450 lineal feet straight edgestone; 150 lineal feet curved edgestone; 150 lineal feet edgestone to be reset; 300 cubic yards loam surfacing; 1,000 cubic yards loam surfacing; 1,000 cubic yards loam surfacing; 1,000 cubic yards loam surfacing. Pamphlets containing further information for bidders, form of proposal, contract and specifications may be obtained, and plans may be seen at the office of the engineering department, 14 Beacon Street. A deposit of \$2 will be required for the right to be mentioned pamphlets. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept the proposal deemed best for the Commonwealth. WILLIAM B. DE LAS CASAS, EDWIN L. WRIGHT, DAVID N. SKILLINGTON, ELLESTON P. WHITNEY, EVERETT C. BENTON, Metropolitan Park Commission, JOHN R. RAILEY, Engineer.

FOREIGN STEAMSHIPS

CUNARD LINE

Ivernia September 27

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool

NEW YORK to Liverpool, via

New York to Italy and Adriatic

Special Winter Cruises

Travelers' Cheques, Drafts Issued.

Apply to 120 State Street, Boston

TRAVEL

EUROPEAN TRAVEL—A party is being made up for a tour of Europe; limited membership; references required. S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—We want capable men and women to act as local representatives in their cities and towns for the sale of our beautiful, high grade aluminum household utensils; to the right people we offer an opportunity to soon build up a permanent business that should easily pay them a steady income of \$25 to \$50 a week the year around. C. L. Hoyt, Derby, Conn., made a net profit of \$1500 the first seven months; you can do as well, stamp for reply. C. GIRARD MFG. CO., Melrose station, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—To sell the newest electric light appliance on the market; sold everywhere where there is electricity; in the home and office; liberal profit; sales-drawings, sample, weights a pound, no experience or knowledge of electricity required; it is a new line of goods; sell for \$15.00 and get the same result; sells for \$15.00 and saves the purchaser an investment of \$25; write for full particulars. THE NEW LIGHT CO., 104 Opera Pl., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Salesmen in every county to sell the most powerful and easiest operated light ever known for stores and churches. DANIELS LIGHT CO., Paris, Ill.

SALESMEN WANTED
STOCK SALESMAN WANTED
At once, bright, active, experienced stock salesman wanted to sell \$15,000 in any part of the country; cumulative preferred stock in old established manufacturing concern with large line of customers in N. E.; good commission to the right party. HUB CURTAIN CO., 345 Columbus ave., Boston.

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES.

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F.A. Walker & Co.
KITCHEN UTENSILS
Of Every Description
ALSO FIREPLACE FURNISHINGS
No. 83 CORNHILL
Established 1825
Boston, Mass.
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Effective Interior Decorating and House Painting
Of Private Residences and Public Buildings
All our work is done by a corps of competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz, general manager of the company. Mr. Dietz is a graduate of the Drexel School of Art and has had wide experience as a decorator of private villas in the United States and Europe.
Estimates, designs, and colored sketches submitted.
DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO.
623 Boylston Street
Telephone Back Bay 2910.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

(Continued from Page 27.)

The estate of James R. Hayford, grantor, John F. Kinney, grantee.

Ward 19 Transfer.

D. Webster King has sold the parcel of land on Parker hill, corner Parker Hill and Coppinger street, having a frontage of 37.5 feet and a depth of 80 feet, to Wm. E. O'Leary for \$3,850 a foot.

Wakefield House Conveyed.

Deed has gone to record conveying title to the estate of Mildred E. Ward, situated on Spring street, Wakefield. The property conveyed consists of a small house and about 8000 square feet of land. The purchaser was A. Wade.

Russell B. Phillips has purchased from the Newport First Beach Land Company lots Nos. 102 and 103 on the westerly side of Aquidneck avenue, near the intersection of Newport avenue, having a frontage of 320 feet and combined area of 18,375 square feet.

"Squire Park," Arlington.

The sale of a single lot of land, 800 square feet, for \$2000 shows how the public appreciates this property and how anxious it is to secure a lot before all the Squire land is sold. The lot referred to has a frontage of 82 feet on Massachusetts avenue and 117 feet on Lake street. The sale was made for Fred H. Squire et al., trustees, to Mary J. Willard who proposes to erect a fine house.

Marlboro Farm.

The sale is reported of the Frank Curtis farm at 279 East Main street, Marlboro, containing 25 acres of very rich, fertile land, upon which is a farm-house, with modern conveniences, and barn. As the city has grown rapidly in this direction the property is valuable for subdivision. The sale was made to F. Knapp of Boston. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

In Winchester.

The Rev. C. L. Ball has purchased the estate at 14 Ogden avenue, Winchester, and deed has gone to record conveying title. George C. Ogden is the grantor. The property conveyed consists of a new 10-room house, with two bathrooms, together with 8000 square feet of land.

Malden Residence Sold.

Deed has gone to record conveying title to the Martina L. Hamblett estate, situated on the west side of Bartlett street at 52. The lot contains nearly 6200 square feet of land. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$4500. A. H. Robins of Boston is the grantee. Extensive alterations and improvements are now in progress. Edward T. Harrington & Co. were the brokers.

Acton Farm.

A wheelwright and blacksmith shop, situated on Great road, East Acton, 18 acres of land, comparatively modern house with improvements, and barn, together with all the business property, stock, tools and crops, have been sold by Daniel Farrar to Harry Cullen of Concord.

NEW BROOKLINE APARTMENTS.

In that section of Beacon street, near the Brookline reservoir and the Reservoir station, there has just been completed a block of six houses, each house containing three apartments.

A very decided departure from the set lines of building has been inaugurated in these newest apartments. The exterior of each building is changed by alternating the shape of the parlor window to rounding, square and octagon bays, so that each building has the appearance of a single house.

The suites are exceptionally light and attractive, having a frontage of 40 feet,

allowing for dining room, living room and library to face directly on the boulevard. The lots are wide and shallow instead of long and narrow, and the architect has wisely used the space in such a manner that there are no long halls or dark corridors. Each room opens directly from a large reception hall, with the exception of the kitchen and maid's room, which is in rear with the dining room and butler's pantry. All rooms are outside, insuring light and air.

George W. Johnston, 1885 Beacon street, Brookline, is the builder and the owner, and is meeting with good success in renting these apartments. Four years ago there were no apartment buildings from Dean road, near the Beaconfield hotel, to the reservoir. Today every available piece of land along the boulevard has been built on between those two points. Mr. Johnston building a large part of them. This development is now reaching out to the side streets.

ATLANTIC-BY-SEA.

Many favorable comments on the beauties and advantages of Atlantic-by-the-Sea were heard on all sides made by the thousands of persons who visited the tract during the recent aviation meet of the Harvard Aeronautical Society at Atlantic. The accompanying illustration gives good idea of the attractive location of this land, situated as it is directly on the metropolitan boulevard overlooking Quincy bay. Since this picture was taken Charles M. Conant, Old South building, who is developing the tract, has built streets and sold many house lots upon which several residences have been built and others are in process of construction.

Atlantic-by-the-Sea is only 10 minutes' ride on the steam train from the South terminal station, which makes it very accessible to the city. The land is adequately protected by restrictions and purchasers of home sites are assured that no objectionable structures will be put up near their homes. Each deed passed contains a clause in which the restrictions are fully stated and must be agreed to by the parties involved.

ESTATE TO BE AUCTIONED.

One of the finest estates in North Andover is to be sold at public auction, Sept. 28, at 2:30 p. m. It is the well-known Hall place belonging to the estate of the late Miss H. A. Crane, and it is expected that the property will be quickly snapped up. The location is one of the most imposing, being a high ground, with beautiful views of the surrounding country. There is a large residence, finely appointed, stable and 10 acres of land. Jacob Reeves, 70 State street, is to be the auctioneer.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Maverick st., 273; Antonetta Ventre, A. N. Rogers; brick tenements.
Ashley st., 92; S. C. Sparke, J. M. Parks; wood dwelling.
Medford st., 25; J. B. Bugbee, H. S. Adams; wood lumber storage.
Houston st., 20; J. A. Thiel, S. J. Routin; wood dwelling.
Edson st., 15; rear; F. B. Kendall trustees; wood tool house.
Lexington st., 108; Hannah E. Fisher; alter dwelling.
Main st., 323-327; R. B. Stickney heirs; alter stores and lodgings.
Hudson st., 34; G. D. Maloff; alter dwelling.
School st., 46-50; School St. Tr. C. H. Blackall; alter stores and offices.
Beverly st., 39-41; J. P. Hazlett; fire mechanical.
Boylston st., 103; H. O. Craft, E. J. Lewis, Jr.; alter tenements.
Mass. ave., 109; Maxwell-Brace Trust; alter stores and storage.
Dorchester ave., 88-90; Catherine E. Downham; alter hotel and restaurant.
Longfellow st., 34; Sarah P. Brattis; alter dwelling.
Draper st., 56; Mina J. Darling; alter dwelling.
Brookside ave., 65; rear; W. M. Tenney; alter churn house.

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?
This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment.
UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER
Careful Families USE IT.
Write for CATALOG TO
BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

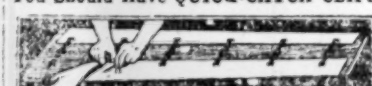
F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation

61 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

IF YOU DO YOUR OWN IRONING

You Should Have QUICK-CATCH CLIPS



A hundred thousand women now use QUICK-CATCH CLIPS on their ironing boards. With the Clips they can change covers in 30 seconds, and covers are held without sewing or tacking. A woman's invention for women. Fit any board. Last indefinitely. Any woman can attach the Clips, and they work as easily the first time as the hundredth.
Send 25 Cents today—You'll never regret.
THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.
STATION B, CLEVELAND, O.
We can save a few more good agents.

"Sunbeam" Lamps

Made for electric circuits of every kind. Quality and efficiency unequalled.
MAZDA (Tungsten)—TAN-TALUM—GEM OR CARBON TYPE.
Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Company
CHICAGO, NEW YORK, TORONTO.
Established 1889.



Dutch Wonder Polishing Cloth

Polishes silver, gold, brass, cut glass, etc. Guaranteed not to scratch or injure the most delicate metal. Chemically prepared after years of careful work. Better than paste or powder. Sample free. Full size cloth 25 cents. Agents wanted.
DUTCH CHEMICAL CO., box 1350, Boston.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.

UPHOLSTERERS.
Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings Carpeted, cleaned and laid.
Furniture and Bric-a-brac packed and shipped. Naphtha and vacuum cleaning.
700 WASHINGTON ST., COR. BEACON ST., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1913-2.

ADAMS & SWEET CO.

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CARPET BEATING.
VACUUM CLEANING.
NAPHTHA CLEANING.
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury
Telephone Box 1671 and 1550.
Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4300 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Our Women's Specialties Classified Advertising Section

Is proving of great value to our readers. It enables them to supply their many needs and is a ready-reference for thousands daily.

Regular Monitor Advertisers are obtaining good results

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES.
Becoming Toques and Round Hats \$10
Other Attractive Imported Models and Reproductions \$10 AND UP
TURNEY,
9 EAST 35TH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVENUE
7100 MADISON
ILLUSTRATED MILLINERY BOOKLET SENT FREE.
TELEPHONE B. R. 3985.
HELEN E. FFRENCH
... IMPORTER ...
Gowns Blouses
BERKELEY BUILDING,
420 BOYLSTON STREET,
BOSTON.

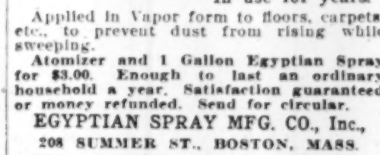
The Back Bay Cloak and Suit Co.
INVITE YOU TO THEIR OPENING AT
THE FENSMERE, OPEN
206 Massachusetts Ave
During the next six weeks a wonderful opportunity is offered to secure fall and winter suits, coats and furs at a very interesting discount.
INSPECTION INVITED ALL GARMENTS GUARANTEED

1910 AUTUMN OPENING 1910
Exhibit of Exclusive Designs in Pattern Hats
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 29th, 30th, Oct. 1st
OPEN THURSDAY EVENINGS UNTIL JANUARY 1st.
Miss LEE GORDON BRANN, 367 Boylston St., Boston
Tel. 3142-5 Back Bay.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

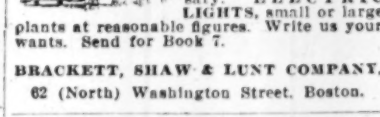
The Great Dust Layer

For Churches, Public Buildings and Homes.
In use for years.
Applied in Vapor form to floors, carpets, etc., to prevent dust from rising, while sweeping.
Atomizer and 1 Gallon Egyptian Spray for \$2.00. Enough to last an ordinary household a year. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send for circular.
EGYPTIAN SPRAY MFG. CO., Inc.,
208 SUMNER ST., BOSTON, MASS.



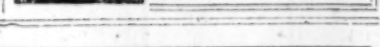
Water System for Country Homes

Hydro-Pneumatic tank in cellar away from frost and dust. Compressed air pressure forces water through out your house, and over the house if necessary.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, small or large plants at reasonable figures. Write us your wants. Send for Book 7.
BRACKETT, SHAW & LUNT COMPANY,
62 (North) Washington Street, Boston.



Moulton Window Ventilator

Recognized as a household necessity. Self-acting valve makes uniform volume of pure air. No matter whether gentle breeze or rushing wind. Excludes dust and smoke. Sure to please. Call, write or Tel. P. H. 2439. W. A. THOMPSON & CO., 54 Cornhill, Boston



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Stitch Ripper DO IT



Don't waste your time picking and pulling at buttons in the old way. The Stitch Ripper will do it for you in a jiffy. Send for one today if your dealer, doesn't have them.
No. 1 Rubberoid handle 25c
No. 3 Enamel handle 35c
No. 50 Silver mounted handle 50c
Hustling Agents Wanted.

S. P. De Merri

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For more than 2000 years the art of hand embroidery has been developed in sunny Italy. Each generation adding to the skill of its predecessors, and today the very name of skill in needlecraft is exhibited in ITALIAN HAND WORK.

For the convenience of our patrons

we have made arrangements whereby they may obtain this most exquisite Italian hand work in monograms, initials and crests. This work lends a touch of elegance to the bride's linen, and it is none too early to place orders for this class of work for Christmas use. Our prices for this work you will find substantially less than elsewhere. This is also true of the large assortment of stamped goods and all qualities of pure Irish linen, of which we carry a large assortment. You will find it a pleasure to examine our goods.

LINEN SPECIALTIES COMPANY

The Blake Bldg., 39 Temple Place, Near Washington St.
SEVENTH FLOOR, ROOM 701.

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DRESSMAKING
101 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. 11

AT MODERATE COST—Hats remodeled,

bats designed and trimmed to become individual wearers, by one capable of original styles. MRS. M. O. DALE, Gowns, 17 Cumberland st., Tel. 3129-1 B. R.

SCALP and facial cleansing; appointments

by telephone; also private teaching; class now forming. MARY CLEMENT COX, 56 Gainsboro st.

MADAME NIXON is making dainty

collapsible satin and chiffon auto and theater bonnets; any shade. Phone B. B. 1124-3.

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Established 1894. Incorporated 1900.

Now is the Time To Order Your OUTSIDE WINDOWS

THE T. W. O'CONNOR CO.

Dealers in

DOORS, WINDOWS, WINDOW FRAMES

125 Haverhill St., Boston.

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SUFFOLK STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO.

100 Northampton St., Boston.

Storage for household effects, pianos, books, trunks, carriages, etc. Estimates furnished free. Send for booklet. Tel. Box 323.

19 Arlington St. **Farley** Boston, Mass.
Ladies' Hatter
MADAME FARLEY has the pleasure to announce that she is now showing her Models for Fall and Winter.
Her Imported Models include exclusive and original creations in Tailored Afternoon and Dress Hats, also Automobile Bonnets in the new designs.
Opening days are Tuesday and Wednesday, September twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth.
An early call is respectfully requested. Connected by Telephone.

New Hobble Petticoat
Only petticoat made suitable to wear with this season's gowns.
GOWNS CUT AND FITTED
Ready to Finish, Latest Models,
\$8.00 TO \$14.00
Madame Taft's Twentieth Century Shop
Tel. 3867-2 Oxford. 1304 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

WM. PARIS
Ladies Tailor
601 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Announces his fall opening of Imported Paris Models Sept. 26, 27, 28. A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and inspect the same.

Miss M. F. FISK The Red Glove Shop
322 BOYLSTON STREET Opposite Arlington Street. Telephone Back Bay 2850.
Ladies' Waists of Wool Taffeta. A material of light weight, washable and unshrinkable, which met with great success last year. We are showing this year the same material in new stripes and colorings in becoming models.
(Please mention Monitor.)

STEWART & CRUDDEN
Custom Furriers
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Hatters for Ladies, Tel. 830 Oxford
Diehl & Libby, 158 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Mlle. Claff
EXPERT CORSETIERE.
The charm and grace of my custom-made Corsets are the result of skillful designing, choice materials and my personal attention.
Our new line of Ready-to-wear Corsets, from \$5 up, re-fitted and altered free of charge.
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THE HOME FORUM

Model High School Building

WITH its wide stretch of campus, comprising eight acres, the many large trees and the big new building, set back from the street, there is nothing comparable to the Carl Schurz school in Chicago," said Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, "Of course, so far as the mere building is concerned, the Bowen high school in South Chicago is a sister structure, but the Bowen and all our other schools lack the dignity and the beauty which the wide campus and the comfortable trees give the Schurz school."

"No less important than the outward architecture is the interior arrangement. The keynote here is anticipation. Every need of the school has been anticipated and incorporated in the plans. Other schools have had to meet their growing needs by erecting small buildings near by or using buildings constructed for other purposes. This has been eliminated in the Schurz school."

Here are some of the things which will be provided for in the new structure: Kitchens, sewing rooms, carpenter shops, iron workers' shops, brass workers' shops, gymnasium.

These departments will be cared for within the building. In addition, there are the usual laboratories, lecture halls and recitation rooms. The builders did not provide electric sewing machines, as Mrs. Young had an unusual experience with them when she was at the normal school.

"At the normal school there was one electric machine in the sewing room," explained the superintendent. "The girls never ran this, but the young men who were studying household science did. We have not provided this attraction for the boys at Schurz. The girls study cooking well enough, but are not entrusted with the cooking for the school lunch-room.—Chicago Post.

RHODODENDRONS IN LONDON

THE month of June sees the rhododendron at the very height of its glory. What appears so remarkable about these magnificent flowering shrubs is the fact that they seem to bloom as freely and to grow as luxuriantly in the midst of cities as in the open country. Any one sufficiently interested can easily ascertain this for himself, and half an hour's walk in almost any of the London parks will not only prove it to be so, but will also give an excellent idea of how much may be done to beautify great cities in this way.

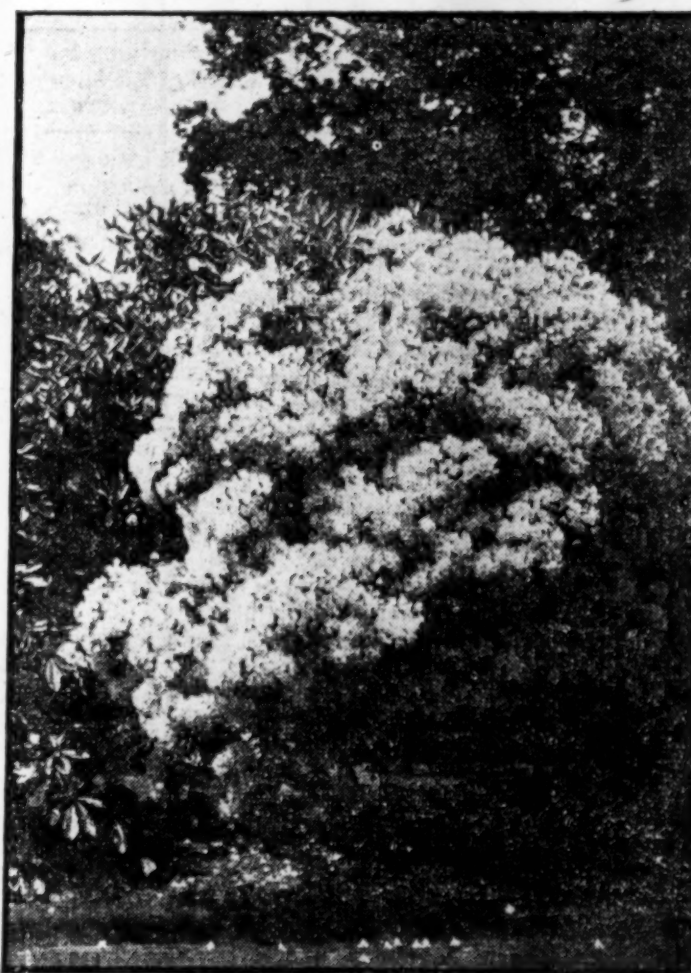
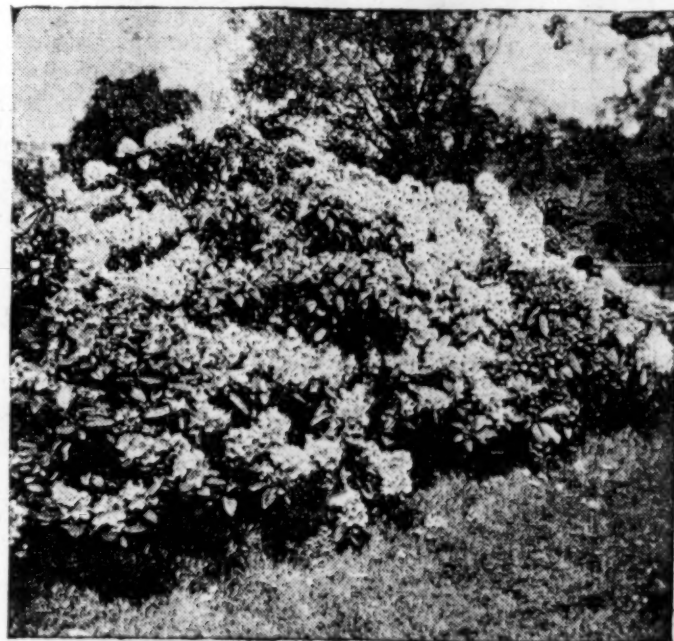
A particularly interesting event among people who give attention to these things was an exhibition made in the grounds of the Royal Botanical Gardens, London, during June by a very well known firm of nurserymen who make of rhododendrons a specialty. There, grouped together within the space afforded by the limits of a large marquee, were exhibited some hundred varieties of these plants, covered with the very choicest of their brilliant blossoms. Of course the only motive for thus covering these naturally hardy shrubs under the canvas folds of a tent was to protect their lovely masses of bloom from the effects of a heavy shower or continuous rain during the month or so they were on view.

These plants, it is interesting to know, which, by the bye, vary in size to such an extent as to range from small trees some 10 feet high to pot plants suitable for a window ledge or balcony, are shifted from their beds in the nursery as early in the season as March, that is to say about three months before the time of flowering, transported to London, and there replanted in the actual position it is intended they should occupy when on exhibition. To the gardener, the horticulturalist and the professional grower, this small exhibition affords a capital opportunity of seeing collected together and of comparing under most favorable conditions many of the best known varieties of hardy rhododendrons, while to those unversed in this particular branch of husbandry, yet loving the round and full flowered bunches of white and pink and red and mauve tinted blossoms, so inseparable in character from the rhododendron, the occasion is a treat not to be enjoyed every day.

But quite apart from this, many groups of splendid rhododendrons are to be seen growing in the London parks, especially in Hyde park, during the month of June. The above photograph shows a view of a bed of these Hyde park rhododendrons in full bloom this season and gives at least some small idea of the beauty of these city grown shrubs, which he it remembered have not been conveyed to London merely for their blooming period, as the plants referred to on exhibition, but remain in the same place from year's end to year's end.

In connection with rhododendron growing, as in all branches of horticulture and forestry, there seems to exist quite a miniature code of rules and conditions, gathered and increased no doubt from the experience of former growers. Under these unwritten laws it would seem that a good deal of undue importance is often attached to the supposed necessity of a peaty soil. Peat is no doubt a first rate soil in which to cultivate rhododendrons, but in a very large number of cases peat is not available. To the culture of hybrid varieties belong, of course, more special conditions, but the hardy rhododendron, which as a class covers a sufficiently wide range in choice and color to satisfy almost every taste, will practically grow to perfection in most of the average soils, and success in this direction is by no means so closely related to special conditions as very many people suppose.

A detail worth remembering, however, is to remove the old seed pods from the plants before the ensuing season. This in itself may seem laborious, especially if some hundreds of large shrubs require attention. Still, the magnificent blaze of color that follows year after year, each successive flowering season, repays a hundredfold and more those who really love the rhododendron for any small trouble of the kind.



(Photos specially taken for The Monitor.)

A GREAT FLOWERING SHRUB.

Fine white rhododendrons in a Yorkshire garden. Above is a photo of a group of London rhododendrons growing in Hyde park.

A New Museum in London

LONDON will have a nearer approach to a skyscraper than any building it now possesses if a project which Lord Curzon is supporting materializes, says the Kansas City Star. The idea is to erect an Indian museum on the banks of the Thames.

R. F. Chisholm, formerly the government architect at Madras, has drawn plans for a building seven stories high, with a tower rising 16 floors. The style of architecture is pure Gujarati, an amalgamation of Hindu and Moslem art. It is proposed that the external portion shall be executed by Indians, with Indian materials, while the shell would be constructed by Englishmen, so that the workmen of both nations would be benefited.

The length of the building, as planned, will be about 370 feet, the breadth 210 feet, the height 130 feet and the area 137,251 square feet, exclusive of the corridors and staircases. The estimated cost is between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

It is intended to house in the building treasures from England's eastern empire India. No Indian museum exists at present. The old East India Company was convinced of its desirability more than a century ago, and laid the foundation for such an institution. Its successors, however, dispersed the collections. The greater part of the old collection is now in two galleries in South Kensington, London, but these objects form only a meager part of what Lord Curzon, formerly viceroy of India, would like to see "a sort of microcosm of the wonderful Indian empire." Another enthusiastic supporter of the idea is C. E. D. Black, for many years an official of the India office.

It has been proposed that the museum building, if erected, should be regarded as a memorial to King Edward.

The Czar and the Gadus

A good deal of fun is poked first and last at the emblem of Massachusetts, the immortal cod. The following item from a London paper, however, shows this humble and bourgeois denizen of the deep lifted into the fierce light which leaps upon a throne. Republican taste, it is, on the part of the Czar, or is the New England devotion to codfish—salt, boiled or baked—one more sign of the lingering love of things aristocratical? The item reads:

"The Czar of Russia is especially fond of fish and appreciates French cooking even more than Russian. When he visited Paris he praised highly the cuisine of France. The President inquired of his visitor which of the national dishes he liked best. 'Cod cooked in olive oil' was the Czar's reply. 'I should like to eat it twice a day.'"

The Discovery of Coal in Pennsylvania

While anthracite coal was discovered in Pennsylvania in 1770, its record in actual trade dates from 1804. As late as 1833 it was difficult to place the new fuel as plentifully as it could be mined. For years it was a drug on the market.

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Obsolete Words

THE tercentenary edition of the English authorized edition of the Bible, over which there was a conference of learned men in Princeton last week, is to have some changes. Where the meaning of words has changed the text is to be changed so as not to be misleading; where the old version is obscure it will be changed in the interest of clearness; where it is infelicitous in choice of words, that will be set right; and for words that have become obsolete others will be substituted. Damage could be done on all of these lines, but happily the work is in the hands of men of taste and judgment, who will make no change for the mere sake of change.

As to obsolete words, it may be said that no word that is in the Bible can become obsolete. The Bible words live and undoubtedly the English Bible has done a service to the English language in keeping some good words in use that might otherwise have passed out of it. "Let" in the sense of hinder is said to be condemned of revisers, and perhaps rightly, but it was a good old word in that use of it.—Harpers Weekly.

Trees

From my bedroom window I look out upon a little forest of trees and they are never the same, it is one forest in the morning, another in the afternoon and at night yet another and still more beautiful one filled with strange magic and mystery. Very early all through the singing months I am awakened with the songs of the birds—first the robin, as he is the last at night save for the nightingale and hooting owl—and I often wonder whether I love my trees best in the spring or in the winter. A row of houses is the same all the year round, it knows no changes, and is the most monotonous of outlooks; but the trees have always something new to say, it is impossible ever to tire of the trees. If one morning I were to wake and find my forest with its colony of friendly rooks and wise owls gone, I should not want to look out of my window any more; it is a very little world, but it holds as many pleasures for me as ever Adam found in Eden.—E. H. Martin.

Cuban railroads are steadily being developed so as to give even the most remote corners of the island convenient connections by rail with the largest cities or the smallest towns.

NOT IN SHADOWS VAIN

IT is a noteworthy fact that among the many men and women of all professions who accept Christian Science a great many persons of the dramatic profession have given to this teaching a whole-hearted acceptance. While it used to be the fashion of the world to hold artists of the stage as not equal in the social scale to artists of the brush and pen, in our own time the players have won recognition as men and women who are doing their share of good service to the world and have much to give to others in direct association as well. But those excellent qualities which make men and women good "mummers," as the old word was, that is, enable them to enter into the experience of mimic personages and portray the whole round of human experience from the standpoint of a sympathetic imagination, are also those which make men receptive to good. When at last they weary of "the fleeting and the false" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 68).

And the men and women of the stage-world do weary of these ephemeral shadows of human experience sooner

than many others. Shakespeare had it that all the world was a stage and we all are players. Students of dramatic art come soon to understand this great dramatist's point of view of human life. They see the unreality of this experience, and regard it much as they would a play. They study motives and impulses in the human heart, they get at the interaction upon each other of human personalities, and arrive eventually at the conception which is made clear by a study of the Science of divine Mind that the whole phantasmagoria of mortal experience is but the shadow of a dream. They who have portrayed the whole gamut of human distress, how can they have the same respect for these things that the average mortal has? A Christian Scientist was once accused of having spoken "very disrespectfully of hell." So the play-actor learns to have little respect even for the tragedies of human life, and he either drops to a level where nothing is sacred and true to him or he reaches out more insistently than others to find something that will endure, will give him a foothold in reality.

The teaching of Christian Science is that nothing which is transient and

changing is real. Love that can become hate was never love, and life that can die was never life. All Christian teaching has claimed for divine Love and Life more reality than for the mortal sense of these things, but it remained for Mrs. Eddy to understand and to base a system of teaching on Jesus' clear statement, "The flesh profiteth nothing." Christian Science sets the whole kaleidoscope of sinning, sick and dying experience in the kingdom of dreams, but by no means stops there. It reveals that which is permanent. It has declared God aright and has pointed the human foot-steps to reality so plainly that none need err therein. For those who truly follow this teaching there is no longer any question between duties. All that

You will always find those who think they know what is your duty better than you know it. It is easy in the world to live after our own world's opinions; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

appears in the shadow world is a counterfeit of the reality, and is to be dealt with faithfully according to its own highest leadings, in order that it may be laid aside for the real.

Christian Science does not call us out of the practical world of every day and set us in a bewildering mist of insubstantiality, as much philosophy has done. We never lose rejoicing in the warm sunshine of day, if we will step faithfully in the path it has retraced for us. We may simply gradually know that the light of common day brightens into those glories which the poet felt were behind man's earthly walk. An examination of the translation of the mortal and false sense of being into the immortal and divine is given on pages 115 and 116 of Science and Health, and will bear long pondering by those who would find the way out of the misery and despair which the unilluminated human existence so often seems to be. It is to leave behind us first, all the things Mrs. Eddy classes as belonging to the first degree; it is to make sure that we know the full sweetness and reward of the Christian virtues of the second degree, and it is to strive always in thought for the joys of the third

stage, where mortality is swallowed up of Life.

All this inward living goes on while we do the faithful duty of every day, and the daily duty becomes clear and simple in the growing light of divine understanding. We are no longer deceived into thinking that the mummery of mortal life, with its changing and suffering beliefs, is the reality which God has decreed for us. We know at last that mortal eye hath not seen nor ear heard the things which God has prepared for them that love Him. These things we are beginning to taste here and now, and right where we are, and we are joyful in the daily conquest over those false beliefs about life and being which alone hide the glorious radiance of God's reality from our consciousness. Here is why those to whom human experience seems of so little authority—for whom fame and money and the false phases of the affections are things to be treated so lightly—are, when they have at last caught one glimpse of spiritual realities, more ready than many others to let go in thought of worldly pleasures, and begin to apply the divine Principle of enduring reality to their daily lives.

Nor Ever

"Once, in the country," said a storyteller, "I came upon a little, freckled, mischievous farm boy. He proved to be bright and intelligent and I said to him: 'Have you lived all your life here, my little man?' 'No, sir; not yet,' he replied."—Washington Star.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 24, 1910.

The President and Ohio

PRESIDENT TAFT is not keeping his hands so completely from state politics as to be either indifferent or inactive with regard to the campaign in Ohio. Very naturally, he is desirous that his own state shall be found in the Republican column when the returns come in early in November, and, very naturally, he is willing, and even anxious, to lend a helping hand here and there. Thus, he has promised some of the leaders to request men of national prominence to speak in the state in behalf of the Republican ticket. The despatches tell us he has gone so far as to promise to request a member of his cabinet, Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, to make a few speeches during the campaign. One of the most interesting phases of the matter is the announcement that after a lengthy conference Senator Burton, at the request of the President, agreed to abandon an engagement to speak in Los Angeles and to take the stump, instead, for the Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio.

It is clear from all this that the administration is going to be securely bound up in the Ohio fight. The issue will, doubtless, become one in which all the friends of the President will be found on one side and all the opponents on the other. And having come to this, it must follow, as a matter of course, that for the time being the line which marks the difference between regularity and insurgency in Ohio politics must be wiped out, or ignored, that the machine-made ticket may be successful for "the good of the whole party."

It is questionable in the extreme whether even with the combination of all elements in the Republican party the battle can be won this year. Governor Harmon has a solid Democracy behind him, and he has, also, the sympathy, and will probably have the support at the polls, of thousands of independents and discontented Republicans. From almost any point of view the President's party seems at some disadvantage, although there can be no doubt that the helping hand of the national administration will prove an influential factor in the contest.

It is pretty generally conceded that by raising the Maine Uncle Sam will tend to raise himself in the esteem of his people and in the estimation of the world. Now that engineers have given assurances that the task can be done, the people will not be content until at least a good attempt at doing it has been made.

THE total number of United States pensioners, army and navy, has increased from 85,986 in 1865 to 946,194 in 1909, and the total disbursements for pensions between the same years from \$8,525,153.11 to \$161,973,703.77. The number of pensioners in some previous years has been greater than in that last named, but the disbursements reached the high-water mark for the fiscal year 1908-09. By the act of Feb. 6, 1907, pensions were allotted to all veterans who have reached the age of 62 years without requiring any actual proof of either dependency or disability. The monthly allowances under this act are \$12 at 62 years, \$15 at 70 years and \$20 at 75 years. The proposal made in the Grand Army of the Republic, that the minimum allowance for each veteran be fixed henceforth at a dollar a day, and voted down by its pension committee, would have more than doubled the disbursement of pensions among these classes. In other words, it would have increased the annual expenditures for pensions by over \$87,000,000.

There were several reasons why the pension committee could not give its indorsement to the proposal, and some of these point to the care with which the interests of the veterans are watched. While many might benefit by the general increase, a constantly growing number, especially those in advanced age, would suffer by the application of a flat rate. There are numerous instances in which much more than a dollar a day is necessary to the comfort of old soldiers.

But the most important consideration is the fact that the wholesale increase in pensions contemplated by the friends of this proposal might have created a public sentiment against the entire pension system. This, in turn, might have led to conditions from which the deserving would suffer more than the undeserving. It is only to be expected that at a time when there is such a strong desire for retrenchment in all departments, efforts looking to increases in the pension disbursements, already a tremendous tax upon the income of the government, will be received with disfavor. Wherever there is real and special need of additional help the country is more than ready to grant it, but it will be thankful to the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to the Grand Army itself, for discountenancing the great increase in pension expenditures involved in the dollar-a-day proposition.

The big politician who seeks to manage affairs is a "party boss," whereas a good politician who does the same thing is an honored leader. New York is showing a marked disposition to trade some of the former for more of the latter.

Canada's Attitude Toward the Tariff

OPINIONS are as diverse and as wide apart in Canada as in the United States with reference to the tariff. On this side of the border those who were so long under the impression that reciprocity would be jumped at on the other side have recently been awakened from the illusion. The manufacturers of Canada, east or west, are by no means in agreement with the grain growers as to the benefits that would follow reciprocity with the United States. A recognized mouthpiece of the manufacturers within the last few days has gone so far as to say that the throwing down of the tariff bars by the Dominion would ruin the industries of that country.

In connection with the subject, a Chicago manufacturer is quoted as saying: "Of course, I am in favor of reciprocity. Our firm makes goods for the farmer and it sells them in every state

of the Union. We have, in consequence of our large output, reduced costs to the limit. Throw down your tariff bars, and we will enter western Canada and, burn up any Canadian competition that we meet." It is very questionable whether a man who would talk in this strain is entirely qualified to speak for American manufacturers, but the right of Canadians to take such statements at their face value will not be disputed. In this instance, it appears, a Canadian company is manufacturing a similar line of goods, is employing about 200 hands, and is selling its product as cheaply as the United States concern is doing it in its own territory. What would happen, it is asked, if the bars were pulled down and the Canadian company were "burned up"? With a monopoly in the field would the United States company continue to sell at free trade prices? Past history, it is held, does not warrant any such presumption. The farmer would pay as much for the articles in question as he does now, or more, and he would have a lessened demand for his products, by reason of the throwing of 200 consumers out of employment.

It is held positively by the champions of protection in Canada that without it most of the Canadian manufacturing industries would be "burned up" by American competition. The grain growers do not think so, but the grain growers, it is insisted, have been led astray by free trade agitators.

The thing that will strike the disinterested and impartial observer in all this is, that the United States is not likely to have its industrial interests tenderly considered in Canada until a greater disposition is manifested on this side to consider the industrial interests of the Dominion. What is most necessary, apparently, is that an international tariff commission, composed of broad-minded and level-headed men from both countries, shall take the entire matter under investigation with the view of finding an equitable and satisfactory solution of the problem.

PERHAPS one of the first lessons to be taught in the new Boston high school of commerce, when once it is established, will tell how to go about it to secure a site for such a school.

SO IMPORTANT is the iron and steel industry of this country because of its magnitude and of the various other industries allied with and dependent upon it that for many years it has been regarded as an accurate barometer of general business conditions. It is little wonder, then, that the entire industrial and financial world lately has been paying its almost undivided attention to the iron and steel situation. The volume of the steel business varies widely as conditions change. There has been much activity in the industry since the financial panic three years ago, but lately there has been a marked recession. However, it seems that the steel business at present is not nearly so unfavorable as many have been led to believe. While the somewhat smaller volume of business may induce lower prices later on—a development not without its advantages—it is denied by some of the larger steel interests that any drastic cutting of prices is to be undertaken soon. After a conference of some of the leading steel men in New York this week Chairman E. H. Gary of the United States Steel Corporation made the statement that he found conditions better than he had expected, and thought from now on they would improve.

While it is difficult in cloudy business weather to see the silver lining, the slowing down in industrial activity is not unaccompanied by blessings. The unprecedented prosperity the country lately was enjoying was accompanied by a reckless extravagance in public and private life which had much to do with the high cost of living. Relaxation from these extremes is now being experienced. Fear of danger that is never to be experienced aided by the professional Wall street pessimist, who lately has done more than his share toward unsettling things, has undermined confidence. But the situation is anything but alarming. In fact, with the elimination of the political feature which has been very active as a disturbing element business would show an immediate and marked improvement. Railway earnings continue to make remarkable gains. Money is plentiful and rates are easy. It is estimated that the railway, industrial and traction corporations will make interest and dividend disbursements next month to the amount of \$169,434,537, an increase of \$9,642,352 over October of last year. Numerous corporations have increased their rates and declared extra dividends since last October, which accounts for the greater part of the increase in disbursements. The large corporations, generally speaking, are in better shape in regard to their cash resources than they have been in some years. Much money is awaiting investment, but the disturbed state of affairs has made capital timid. A return of confidence is practically the only thing needed to impart new life to industry and give business the desired impetus.

BOTH sides engaged in the political battle now going on in the ranks of the Republican party of New York profess to see victory ahead in the Saratoga convention to be held next week. It remains to be seen which side is mistaken.

NO NEWS is good news. Since nothing to the contrary is being published, it is pleasant to think that everything is going on peacefully in Cuba these days and that the new republic is making good headway.

PERHAPS, after all, it is better to be the president of a railroad than of a nation. The Boston & Maine railroad has announced that it will pay its retired president a pension of \$10,000 a year.

SINCE brevity is said to be wit, the 100 speeches which a Boston congressional candidate is planning to make today ought to be truly sparkling.

IT MAY sound a bit inconsistent, but the Ithaca football team is now more optimistic because it has added a wonderful "kicker" to its numbers.

WHAT the world would like to know beyond the possibility of doubt is whether the new Taft cow will please the President.

THE manner in which the Illinois Republicans indorsed "Taft and tariff" must have suited Speaker Cannon to a "T."

SEGREGATION at Tufts College, replacing coeducation, draws valuable attention to a fine old place of learning.

"LARGER than ever" describes the entering class at most of the colleges.

The Business Situation

PUBLIC sentiment regarding the purpose and effect of large enterprises combining their resources of production and distribution must necessarily take into account the interest of the consumer. Consolidation may tend to solve problems of economy, but it is not enough that manufacturer and distributor are served satisfactorily to themselves. The purchaser at large should have consulting power, so to speak, and the country is familiar with what measures the nation, the state or the city have adopted so as to work protection for the masses.

The scope of the twentieth century corporation, which on the largest scale provides food, wearing apparel or furnishes shelter, is almost limitless. Millions in money find the readiest kind of investment. Ventures are undertaken that, single handed, no one concern would dare. Foreign fields are invaded successfully because American push and enterprise find full expression in the effort to win trade away from home. Steel manufacturers, packing houses, makers of all manner of textile goods, grain exporters, all have found it essential to their campaigns abroad to combine for mutual protection.

But how about the interests of the people of the United States? Has home consumption profited by the amalgamation of manufacturers in some specific line? The answer will find numerous interpretations, but that the public, on the whole, is able to get its money's worth would seem a reasonable supposition. Likewise, when undue advantage has been taken by the corporate powers, some sort of remedy has come to hand and has been demonstrated with good effect within recent times, although it has not always been possible to correct at once abuses that might never have appeared had the public itself been more alert.

Consolidation, of course, means to bring about something of betterment. It is a natural protection where capital and labor are equally interested. It has been said in extension of the claim that the large corporation is always at fault that it takes from the small manufacturer his livelihood. But any measure tending to bring about improvement necessarily will cause changes. Besides, it must be obvious that usually only those consolidations occur for which the public is ready. In many branches of industry, and for many years, factories and stores of lesser size will continue to serve their patrons to everybody's satisfaction. Each period evolves its own needs, and supplies its own wants.

It is to be hoped that in the event of the proposed consolidation of the largest interests concerned with the manufacture of shoe machinery the fact will not be lost sight of that the public is a silent party to the transaction. If united working capital and an economic basis will afford the shoe industry increased opportunity for advancement, there may be a great gain. It can be readily seen that in certain branches, production on a small scale is unprofitable. Heavy investment of capital is needed in order to make trade worth while. The shoe makers of the United States have long dominated the home field. On the point of excellence New England product holds high rank everywhere. Prices have not always been low enough for competition with European manufacturers, but the introduction of improved machinery has worked the level lower. If the proposed machinery consolidation takes into consideration the interests of the shoe manufacturers, amalgamation may be the proper thing. For no combination is today so great but that it must make some sort of covenant with the public. The time would seem to have gone by when any great aggregation can assume to control any part of what the public uses without taking into account some sense of responsibility with reference to the public interest.

MAINE seems to be pleased, at all events, with its Democratic victory.

High Prices and Honesty

THERE is some good to be said of the high cost of living. It has stirred honesty. If no other monumental accomplishment could be ascribed to this constantly expansive movement, so much would have to be conceded. World events along given lines, as scanned from the elevation of results, are marked by a consistency of relation that fixes them as steps in the working out of some big purpose. Thus can be traced in the primitive country store the nucleus of the city emporium; in the small dealer of the 60's may be found the inception of the great present-day wholesaler; in the budding monopoly of the last generation the self-sufficient, absorbing, overshadowing trust of today. With it all came a weaker adherence to the sterling rules of business probity demanded in other times. Attention to larger things had been leading humanity, perhaps, some distance away from the fixed standards of morality that served the past and may safely guide the present.

Thus, we have heard the little merchant contending that false measures forced him to be dishonest or fail. The middleman shifted the blame in turn, and the producer offered his excuses. Meanwhile, the ultimate consumer has paid the costs, reiterating his demands, and authorities of different sorts and sizes have investigated and enforced regulations. New York city sounded the call to action through its sealer of weights and measures; Boston listened and followed suit; America echoes the sound, and the world perpetuates it. Almost within a few short months the milk jar, the pint and quart measures, and other receptacles have been investigated and corrected. Revelations have been numerous and in themselves have disclosed the necessary lines of action. Only in the recent summer it was discovered that berry boxes fell short of the requirements, as did the dry measures of some provision dealers; barrels in which farmers sold their goods have now had to be replaced, and scales have been adjusted so that edibles, coal and various other purchases shall be weighed properly. In fact, as each season of the recent past has brought into notice its own group of receptacles and carriers, each group in turn has been tried and corrected.

Rapid increases in prices of all commodities have accentuated the agitation for true weights and measures and strict exactitude of dealing from every standpoint. All such upheavals presage a climax and a change, but, meantime, credit should go where it is due. The higher prices of commodities in general use have served one excellent purpose.

If New York's aero meet is as successful as the recent one in Massachusetts, the aviators will register no complaints.

Consolidation and Cooperation